

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Two Men Hold Up the Eastbound Overland Near Stockton.

FIRST TOOK THE ENGINE.

Compelled the Train Hands to Open the Express-Car.

THEY FAIL TO SECURE BOOTY.

After a Fusillade of Bullets the Bandits Made Their Escape on the Locomotive.

STOCKTON, March 8.—The train known as the Oregon special, which comes through this city as Special 3, was held up near Castle Switch, about four miles from this city, at 10:20 o'clock to-night. The robbers, of whom there were three, got nothing.

The first news of the hold-up was brought to Stockton by F. L. Sedgely, a brakeman on the train. He came on the Oregon Express, which passed through Stockton shortly after the European mail and backed into Stockton from the scene of the robbery. Sedgely said:

"It was 10:20 o'clock and in the neighborhood of Castle Switch that the train came to a stop. I was in one of the rear cars and thinking it was a hold-up got off immediately. When I reached the ground I heard several shots ahead and instantly started back to flag the Oregon express, which I knew would be coming along soon. I met the express a short distance from the city limits and came back aboard it. I don't know whether the robbers got any money or not.

The express was held until a posse of officers could be found. Sheriff Cunningham was in Sacramento, and Deputy Robinson assumed charge. He was accompanied by Police Officers Carroll and Burnham and Deputy Sheriff Black.

The train pulled out a short time after midnight with the officers, who intended to get off in the neighborhood of the robbery and scour the country for the robbers.

Word had already been received by the telegraph operator that the robbers after making their attempt had detached the engine and started toward Lodi on it, and had abandoned it before reaching that town.

Full particulars of the robbery were received from Lodi by telephone after the express train had left here. The engine of the European mail rolled into Lodi at 11:05 o'clock, going very slowly, with no one aboard and registering but forty pounds of steam.

George Andrews, the engineer of a freight train that was lying there waiting for the overland to pass, got aboard and stopped her. A stick of dynamite was found on the seat in the cab and it was apparent that there had been a hold-up.

Lodi officers took the engine of the freight train and went after the train that belonged to the unmanned engine. They got back to Lodi with the train at 12:15, and it proceeded north with its own engine.

The story of the hold-up, as told by Engineer Ingles of the mail train, is as follows:

"A short distance south of Castle Switch myself and Fireman House were startled by a man who crawled over the tender and, pointing a pistol at our heads, ordered us to stop the train. He was masked. I stopped the engine, and the fellow then ordered us to get off, which we did.

"Two other masked men were standing on the ground waiting to receive us. They ordered us to walk back to the express car, which we did. After we had reached the express-car the men told me to instruct the messenger to open the door, as they had dynamite and would blow up the car if the door was not opened.

"I told the messenger this, and he opened the door and then shut it again, after which he fired two shots at the robbers. A passenger stuck his head out of one of the windows and one of the robbers fired a shot at him.

"The men threatened again to blow the car to pieces with dynamite if it was not opened, and the express messenger then complied with their demands. The men got inside, taking us with them, and ransacked the car.

"All the money was in the big safe and they did not try to open it. They got nothing whatever.

"After satisfying themselves that there was nothing of value outside of the safe and that had been securely locked, they jumped out of the car and went ahead to the engine again, taking us with them.

"Reaching the engine the men uncoupled it from the train, and firing some shots in the direction of the passenger-cars, to scare their occupants, I suppose, pulled the throttle and started toward Lodi.

"A brakeman was sent back to Stockton by the conductor to flag the Oregon express, which was soon to come along, and we waited until the engine came from Lodi."

A tramp, who was stealing a ride on the blind baggage, is the only person who can give a description other than general of any of the robbers. He stated at Lodi that when the train stopped he saw one of the robbers with his mask on. The fellow spoke to the tramp and told him that if he opened his head he would lose it.

The tramp wisely kept still, but he noted that the robber who had issued the warning, was about 5 feet 10 inches in height and that he wore a black coat, woolen shirt and blue necktie.

The tramp was made to walk to the express-car with the engineer and fireman. He heard one of the robbers say that they had a buggy in which they could ride off after leaving the engine.

THE ENGINEER'S STORY.

How the Three Robbers Held Up Him and His Fireman.

SACRAMENTO, March 9.—According to the story told by Engineer Ingles of the train,

when he reached Sacramento at 1:45 this morning, there were three robbers.

One of them climbed over the tender. The first he knew of his presence was when the fireman tapped him on the arm and said:

"Look over there, will you?"

He looked, and a moment later had a gun at his head.

"The man had some dark knitted substance over his head for a mask," said Mr. Ingles, "with holes cut in it for his eyes. A second man climbed over the tender a moment later. They told me to stop the train, and then they made the fireman and myself get out and uncouple the express car. After that they walked up to the engine and one of the robbers said, 'Now you go ahead, we've got a gang up here and we want you to go up to them.'"

"When we had gone some distance with the express-car he made me stop. The train was about a quarter of a mile back and the robbers seemed to fear no danger from that quarter.

"They made me and the fireman get out and walk to the express car. Then they ordered Messenger House to open the car. This he did, taking a shot at the robbers and then retreating to the back of the car. They tried to get the express messenger to come out. He refused and threatened to shoot them if they came to the door.

"After parleying for several minutes they gave me a dynamite stick and told me to light it and throw it into the car. I got out some matches and tried to light the fuse, but every time the wind blew my matches out.

"While I was trying to get the fuse lit I was talking to the messenger trying to get him to come out and telling him he was a fool to run the risk of getting blown to pieces and having the rest of us blown up too. He said there was no use of their coming in as there was nothing in the car. The rest of the story has already been told."

THEY ARE DESPERATE MEN.

Pursuing Officers Will Take No Chances With the Robbers.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—Eastbound passenger train No. 3 was held up by train robbers at 11:20 o'clock this evening a few miles west of Stockton, between that city and the town of Lodi.

The first intelligence received of the hold-up was forwarded over the wires by Conductor Wyllie of the Oregon Express, which was following close after No. 3, and was flagged by a brakeman, who told him that No. 3 was robbed. The man could furnish no particulars other than considerable shooting had taken place, but whether any one was injured or whether the robbers succeeded in obtaining any booty he was unable to state.

Conductor Wyllie immediately backed his train into Stockton and informed the authorities, who started a posse in pursuit of the robbers. As soon as the news was received at Sacramento Sheriff Cunningham and Johnson, with a posse of officers armed with double-barrel shotguns, obtained a light engine and started immediately for the scene of the robbery.

The two men who committed the deed are supposed to be the same parties who attempted to rob the same train near Sacramento last Saturday night, and upon the failure of that attempt they procured a horse and cart, robbed Schell's brewery the following evening and fled by way of the upper Stockton road.

The pursuing officers fully realize that they have desperate men to deal with, and have expressed an intention to take no chances should they be fortunate enough to overtake the desperadoes.

SAD LOS ANGELES ACCIDENT

A RUNAWAY HORSE DASHES INTO A CROWD OF ORPHAN CHILDREN.

THREE LITTLE GIRLS RECEIVE INJURIES THAT MAY PROVE FATAL.

LOS ANGELES, March 8.—Three of the 400 little orphan girls who attended the citrus fair this afternoon upon the invitation of the managers are lying in the hospital bruised and injured, the victims of a runaway horse accident.

The Catholic Sisters had conducted safely their long line of charges to the pavilion, and had started on the return trip. An electric car was waiting on Broadway for a load of passengers, and the girls were just beginning to find seats aboard when the runaway horse came tearing down the street. The animal was going at a terrific rate of speed and dragged behind him a two-wheeled cart. The crowd of children fled the street completely, and before the pedestrians on the sidewalk could give warning the horse and cart were through the line of girls.

Susie Brussille, aged seven years, was thrown high in the air, and landed on the hard pavement, a heap of bruised flesh and broken bones. Leonita Teaver aged eight years, and Virginia Morillo, aged eight years, were knocked down and trampled underneath the hoofs of the frightened horse, which continued its mad course down the street until it collided with the telephone post and was secured.

All of the injured children are still alive, but grave fears are entertained for the recovery of any of them. The sad accident spoiled the holiday for the orphans, and the little ones talk in mournful whispers at the asylum to-night.

The Mystery of the Leg.

LOS ANGELES, March 8.—Nothing new has developed to-day in the matter of the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Rita Hoffman. Many people are inclined to have faith in the theory that the woman's leg found in Broadway yard belonged to Mrs. Hoffman's body. Detectives, however, now claim that the theory of murder is not at all reliable, and that it is probable that the limb found was one that had been amputated by surgeons.

Attempt at Suicide in Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—Patrick Kennedy attempted suicide to-day by slashing both wrists with a razor, but the instrument being dull he failed to accomplish his purpose and will probably recover. He tells a sensational story of his alleged ill-treatment at the County Hospital, and claims that after being excluded from that institution he was refused a permit to re-enter by two of the County Supervisors. He was found this afternoon in a dense growth of willows on the border of the overflow at the foot of Twelfth street and was removed to the Receiving Hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

A Colusa Man Elopes With the Wife of His Brother.

THEIR PLAN WELL LAID.

After Driving to Sycamore the Recreant Pair Vanish and Leave No Clue.

THE WRATH OF THE HUSBAND.

The Mother of the Young Man Tells How All the Trouble Came About.

COLUSA, March 8.—George Woods, who resides in the suburbs of this city, eloped with the wife of his brother Thomas on Wednesday. They were last seen at Sycamore, eight miles from this town, in the evening, where all trace of them was lost.

They walked into the Farmer Hotel, located in Good's Extension, a suburb of Colusa, early on Wednesday afternoon, a young man, who rented a room for himself and wife. In a short time he returned, accompanied by a young woman whom he escorted to the room and immediately left the hotel, returning with a carriage and driver. This peculiar action aroused the curiosity of the landlord, and in reply to his question as to why the young woman had not waited in the parlor the young man informed him that his wife did not want to sit in public a place. He paid his bill, the couple entered the hack and rode away. The man was George Woods and the woman was Thomas Woods' wife.

When the carriage had reached Powell's Corner, at the town limits, where several roads diverge, Woods told the driver to halt. He then alighted and informed the driver to await his return, and the woman in the carriage. Woods walked to the home of his mother and changed his clothing. Then he informed her that he was going to attend a dance at Maxwell, a neighboring village, and that a party of friends were awaiting him. He bade his mother good-by and left.

Returning to the carriage, he ordered the driver to take them to Sycamore, eight miles distant, and there the couple alighted and disappeared.

It was not long after George had left that Thomas Woods came riding hurriedly into town from the Berkeley ranch where he is employed and rushed excitedly to his mother's house. He asked for his wife. His mother, astonished at the question, answered that she had not been there that day. Then he asked for his brother George, and was informed that he had been there but a short time before. Thomas had learned that his wife and his brother had been seen walking into Colusa from the Berkeley ranch but a few hours before, and as his mother related the circumstances of George's visit, the truth suddenly flashed into his mind. His wife had eloped with his brother. He became frantic with grief and rage, anathematized the recreant pair, and swore a mighty oath that henceforth and forever he would never again look upon his wife. He implored his mother to disown the son who had brought disgrace to them. But he made no attempt to follow the runaways, and returned to his desolate home to grieve over his misfortunes and the peridy of his wife and brother.

Mrs. Jane Woods, the mother of Thomas and George, was interviewed at her home in regard to the elopement and the events leading up to it. Mrs. Woods' story is substantially as follows:

"One day last fall there came to my house a lass named Kate Tomes. Kate's home was in Williams, where she had been living with her mother and stepfather. The girl was in rags, she was untidy and in a forlorn condition. With tears in her eyes she told me a pitiful story of wrong treatment that she had been subjected to in her home, and begged so piteously to be given shelter and a home that my heart went out to her and I took her in."

"That was the beginning of all the trouble that has come upon my family since and sorely I regret now that I was ever tempted to give shelter to that woman, who has so ill repaid my kindness."

"Kate was a pleasant girl to look upon. She was comely, and in my home under the kind care given her, she soon grew to be a handsome, happy and light-hearted girl. My sons were kind to her and paid her much attention. Thomas and George were especially attentive to her. Soon I came to see that both of my boys were desperately in love with the lass. I felt that the outcome of this would be trouble, and so I set about trying to mend matters. First, I talked to her of her duty to her parents and advised her to return to her home, but she pleaded that I should not send her away."

"Then I asked her whom of my two boys, George and Thomas, she loved best. 'I love George—I love him very much,' said she. 'But as for marrying him, I will not. He is shiftless. So I shall marry Tom, for he will take good care of me.'"

"This manner of talk made me angry, and then and there I upbraided her. And in a short time I told her that she could stay no longer, and so sent her into Colusa on her way home, for I would have no more of her."

"It was on the last night of the year 1894 that she left. Thomas followed her, and with some young friends they went to Judge J. B. Moore and asked to be married by contract. Now, Judge Moore is not a believer in this form of marriage and strongly expressed himself on the matter, ending by refusing to comply with their wishes."

"Thomas was not to be discouraged, however. In a short time the party returned and Thomas produced a marriage license. Then Judge Moore made them man and wife."

"All my efforts had proved futile, and so when Tom came home with his bride I received them as cordially as I could in my wounded pride. Here they lived until four weeks since. During this time many things came under my notice and seeing the drift of things I told Tom one day that it were best for him to make his home else-

where with his wife, for I desired that she be removed from George as far as possible. Tom and his wife went to the Berkeley ranch. I had no suspicion of anything being wrong until Tom came searching for his wife. The trouble I had feared had come all too soon."

Mrs. Woods and her family, which consists of two daughters and two sons besides Tom and George, keenly feel the disgrace brought upon them by the latter.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BELLA VISTA.

A Rancher Shoots Himself While Cleaning a Rifle.

REDING, March 8.—Mrs. Spiegel, who lives with her husband on the road between here and Bella Vista, about nine miles from Redding, yesterday went to call on her brother, Henry Hoppinger, who lived by himself in a cabin about a mile from his home. On entering the cabin she saw him lying on the floor with a rifle across his breast. On closer examination she found he was dead, with a bullet-hole through his head. Coroner Earnest was notified, and with Dr. P. P. Mitchell went to the scene of the tragedy, where a jury was summoned and a post-mortem examination and an inquest was held. From the appearance of the room and the situation of the body, it appeared that Hoppinger had been standing at a workbench engaged in cleaning a rifle. He had evidently been holding the gun with the barrel pointing upward, and trying to look through the barrel, when the weapon was discharged, killing him instantly.

The Coroner's jury came to the conclusion that Hoppinger came to his death on or about the 6th day of March, 1895, from a gunshot wound inflicted, accidentally, by his own hand.

Hoppinger was in good spirits when last seen. He was aged 29 years.

SENSATIONAL SAN JOSE SUIT

A LOS ANGELES YOUNG WOMAN ASKS \$50,000 FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

IT IS NOT THE MONEY, BUT THE FICKLE MAN THAT SHE DESIRES.

SAN JOSE, March 8.—Marie Wilson, a young lady who resides with her mother in Los Angeles, has commenced an action in this city against P. T. Burroughs, a traveling man, to recover \$50,000 damages for breach of promise.

The story of her alleged wrongs, as related by the young lady, is that Burroughs, who is rather a fine-looking man, with an air of prosperity and gentility, visited the southern city and made her acquaintance and a mutual attachment sprang up. In April of last year he sued for and received her promise of marriage. Soon his business called him East, and for awhile he wrote very loving letters to his promised bride. Presumably, however, some other fair creature crossed his path, and his letters grew more frigid. At last he requested to be released from his promise of marriage.

Marie did not want to sever the contract, but agreed to meet him in San Francisco to discuss matters. Here Burroughs secured a room and concealed witnesses therein. He then had a conference there with the young lady, and tried to have her make some proposition that would give him grounds for charges of blackmail. Miss Wilson says she did not take the bait and the meeting was fruitless. Burroughs' business called him home, and he never stopping more than two or three days in one town, but Marie kept to his trail. About a week ago Burroughs came to this city and commenced an engagement as auctioneer in a leading jewelry store.

A few days later Marie and her mother came to town, and yesterday, having despaired of the fickle lover repenting, the suit was commenced. Miss Wilson says she does not want the money, but she does want Burroughs. Burroughs claims she wants to blackmail him.

ARIZONA RAILROAD JUBILATION.

Opening of the Line That Joins Northern and Southern Sections.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., March 8.—The formal opening of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad next week will mark an epoch in the history of Arizona.

While Salt River Valley is one of the most productive to be found anywhere, that section has been unable to find a market for its products. Northern Arizona, while only from 100 to 150 miles distant, has been compelled to purchase supplies from California and Kansas. The completion of the road brings the two sections within a few hours' communication, and Northern Arizona will join with Phoenix next week in a three days' celebration of the opening of the road. Excursions are also booked from Chicago, Denver and other cities.

INDEX RAIL-RIDING INCIDENT.

Washington Miners Carry an Itinerant Preacher Out of Town.

TACOMA, Wash., March 8.—A dispatch from Index says: H. J. Jacobs, an itinerant minister, arrived here last night and announced that he was a "traveler from hades," sent to purify the town. He took charge of the Courthouse and began an address in a loud voice on immorality and gambling. He declared that Christianity was doing more harm than good. This was disputed by the miners and the wayfarer "from hades" left town on a rail.

Russian River Fishermen Cannot Use Nets

SANTA ROSA, March 8.—There will be no net fishing in the Russian River, even if the fishermen who live at the mouth of the river have succeeded in convincing many residents of the northern part of the county that ordinance No. 32, prohibiting seining, basket, trap or set-net fishing, should be repealed. The repeal of the ordinance was asked for in a petition to the Board of Supervisors this afternoon by R. S. Logan and others from Healdsburg, but the board by a unanimous vote refused to repeal the ordinance on the ground that the changes wanted by the fishermen would be contrary to section 633 of the Penal Code.

Expeditions Justice at Jackson.

JACKSON, March 8.—J. H. Colburn, who was convicted of robbery at Welland and sentenced to eight years in Folsom, and who was granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, was brought up last night for retrial. He was at once arraigned, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six and a half years in Folsom. He had been in prison fifteen months. He was returned to the penitentiary to-day.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Terminal Grounds for the Competing Valley Railroad.

REQUEST OF PROMOTERS.

The Assembly Considers a Proposal for the Leasing of Fifty Acres of Flats.

FAVORABLE ACTION TAKEN.

Excepting a Few of the Members, the House Is Enthusiastic in the Matter.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—A new factor was introduced into the politics of California to-day. The San Joaquin Valley road has made its first request. Men from all parts of the State greeted its representatives with delight. They recognized in their presence the beginning of a new epoch—an epoch of growth and prosperity. All day it was known that some move was to be made for the benefit of the new road, Claus Spreckels and his son, John D., with Colonel Preston, met their friends on the floor of the House. There was a long consultation with the Attorney-General early in the morning. Later it became known that an amendment had been drafted to Senate bill 709, which would give the Harbor Commissioners power to lease fifty acres of the mud flats in South San Francisco to the new railroad for a term of fifty years for depots, warehouses and other terminal facilities.

Hardly a dissenting voice could be found to the proposition when it came up before the House. The Southern Pacific has many firm friends, but even they were not prepared to fight from the start this proposition, which every man in the House realized was looked upon throughout the entire State as the only hope for the development of the industries of California. There were a few evidences of unfriendliness.

The original bill authorizes the Harbor Commissioners to lease for a term of twenty-five years seawall lots 1 to 16 inclusive. The amendment drawn up by the Attorney-General increases their power by allowing them to lease for fifty years not more than fifty acres of any State land "lying adjacent or contiguous to any public streets" to a railroad corporation not having terminal facilities in San Francisco and desiring the same. The rental is made merely nominal. The amendment is as follows:

"Provided further, that the Commissioners, except as hereinafter provided, shall have power to lease for a period not exceeding fifty years, at a rental not exceeding \$1000 per annum, to any corporation incorporated in this State and not having at the date of the passage of this act any terminal facilities in the city and county of San Francisco any land belonging to the State which is required for said purposes, which lies adjacent or contiguous to any public street or streets designated upon the official map of the city and county of San Francisco; provided that but one parcel of land shall be leased to any one, nor shall said parcel exceed in area fifty acres, with access thereto and right of way through one or more convenient street or streets, forming, however, but one continuous right of way with double track; provided that a condition shall be inserted in said lease that said corporation or corporations shall proceed within six months from the date of said lease to improve said premises for said purposes and proceed thereafter with reasonable diligence to construct such improvements, and in event of failure to improve the same or some part thereof within the time specified said lease shall be forfeited. Provided, further, that the notice of lease shall be approved or executed under by consent of a majority of said Board of Harbor Commissioners, and for said purposes last named the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city and county of San Francisco, and the members of the board of the harbor constituted members thereof with like powers and rights as other members of said board.

The amendment was introduced by Powers of San Francisco when Senate bill 709 came up for its second reading this afternoon. Powers, in presenting the amendment, said that it might make it possible for all roads to obtain terminal facilities in the future. The only lands that would come under the provisions of the amendment, he said, were the mud flats along the southern portion of the city. To make this property available at least three-quarters of a million dollars would have to be spent in improvements that would increase the value of the neighboring properties immensely. Not only that, but employment would be given to many men in the State.

He continued:

"The rental of \$1000 a year is only an apparent rental. At the end of fifty years the improved property with its enormous increase in values will revert to the State. The property which to-day is valueless will then be worth millions and the difference in the two values will be the real rental. But the subject of rents should be the last to be considered. The question involved is really the development of the State. We are to face the query as to whether we are willing to encourage and facilitate legitimate enterprises that will bring to our State, wealth, population and power."

"It is impossible now for railroads to receive municipal, county or State aid. There are no more land grants to be hoped for from the Federal Government. If the State is to be relieved from its present state of depression, it will only be by the money of its own citizens. I think, then, that as legislators we should lend our aid, now that it lies in our power to render possible and assist in the completion of a railroad that means so much for California."

Cutter of Yuba thought the lease of the land should be made to the highest bidder. Dinkelspiel of San Francisco asked which of the sixteen seawall lots it was proposed to rent to the railroad. He was not in favor of letting any private corporation build warehouses on the lots north of the State's warehouse.

Powers stated that no particular lots had been chosen. The only land that would satisfy the conditions of the amendment, however, were not improved seawall lots, but the mud flats of South San Francisco. At this juncture Dixon, chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation,

asked that the amendment be referred to his committee.

This started a debate that at times became acrimonious and even personal. It developed the fact, however, that the new corporation entered its political career with a strong and enthusiastic following.

Powers objected to Dixon's proposition. He said it meant delay, and delay at this late day in the session was dangerous.

Spencer of Lassen grew eloquent in urging the befriending of the new road. He pictured its enormous value to this State and to San Francisco.

Dixon protested that as no one seemed to know on which side of Market street the lots were the new company was to be given, he thought it only right that the amendment should be submitted to his committee for consideration.

Dwyer of San Francisco was opposed to any unnecessary delay. Bachman of Fresno said his people in the raisin county were looking anxiously for the relief that the new road offered them. "This amendment is the breaking of a new day," he said. "We are all waiting for its arrival, for we know it brings prosperity with it."

Ewing, the Populist member, from San Francisco, announced that he would be willing to give the lots for nothing.

Powers once more took the floor and said that Dixon was right in the fact that the bill did not state where the fifty acres to be given were. "It only says fifty acres of dry land in San Francisco belonging to this State," he said. "Under the exigencies of the occasion, having in mind the immense value the establishment of these terminal facilities would be to San Francisco, I would say: 'Give them the lots anywhere. If no other satisfactory lots can be found, give the City Hall lots or any others.'"

"Amen" came in loud tones from a member on the other side of the room.

"Why are the Governor and Mayor made an essential part of the commission?"

"Because they are ex-officio members of the commission, and it is safer to have a larger body let such a contract as this," was the answer.

Dinkelspiel here announced that he was not opposed to the valley road. He was in favor of leaving off the rental proviso of the amendment. He had feared that the lots of the Harbor Commission north of Market street were to be given.

McKelvey of Orange asserted that he thought it a bad precedent for the Legislature to fix the maximum rental to be placed on any of the State's property. He thought the lots to be rented should be advertised and let to the highest bidder. A storm of protests arose.

Spencer said: "This would give us just what the people don't want. It would enable the Southern Pacific to overbid its competitors, gobble everything in sight and then freeze any competitor out from terminal facilities on the water front."

"Are you legislating in favor of the State?" asked McKelvey.

"Yes."

"Would not my plan put more money in the treasury?"

"Yes, sir, it would," said the venerable mountain jurist. "But I would not vote to put a puny twenty-dollar piece in the treasury, and starve all the most valuable industries in the State."

"Don't you believe it is better to give a poor man a chance to market his goods profitably than to let one wealthy corporation monopolize the whole water front of San Francisco?" asked Bachman.

A shout of sympathetic laughter showed that the Fresno Assemblyman had many sympathetic listeners.

Thomas of Nevada urged that since the gentleman had requested that the bill be sent to his committee, the House should be courteous enough to grant the request.

As Thomas took his seat Belshaw exploded with:

"Yes, if you want to kill the bill send it to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. If you want it to pass—"

A storm of those who wanted to curb the passionate utterances of the speaker arose. When order was restored Dixon, flushed and angry, was on his feet. "I protest," he said, "against being out in the light of an obstructionist. The gentleman is unjust in his implications, and in answer to his insinuations I ask to withdraw my motion."

This simplified matters. The amendment was adopted with a burrah, a few minor amendments to the main bill were adopted and the bill sent to the printer.

After recess the new amendment was the talk of the House. With very few exceptions the Assemblymen were in full sympathy, insisting that the Governor and Mayor should form a portion of the commission in making the lease, especially as those two gentlemen, with Harbor Commissioner Colton, will not be likely to job the new railroad company in the interests of the Southern Pacific.

COUNTY DIVISION.

AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO PASS A LAW GOVERNING IT.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—One more heroic attempt will be made to pass a general county division bill to supplement the constitutional amendment adopted at the recent election. Senator Linder's bill was amended satisfactorily, it was claimed, to those who desired to form new counties and to those who were opposed to their formation. Twenty-three votes in favor of the measure as amended were secured, but at the last moment they flopped and Linder's bill was killed.

On the same evening that Senator Linder's bill was refused passage, Assemblyman Davis' measure, an identical instrument with the Senate bill originally introduced, was withdrawn from the special urgency file, and it was given out that no further attempt would be made to pass a general law.

To-night this programme is all changed. A strong effort will be made to-morrow to have the division bill introduced by Assemblyman Davis restored to the urgency file. If this is done amendments similar to those engraved on the Linder bill will be offered and a fight for the passage of the bill made.

"We have definitely decided to make one more effort to pass



immediately due and payable upon assessment and shall be collected by the Assessor as provided for in this chapter.

The provision "in this chapter" is a new section, entitled section 3831, which reads as follows:

Within fifteen days after the first Monday in August of each year the Auditor of the county, or city and county, must make a careful examination of the assessment book or books of the county, or city and county, and ascertain therefrom the amount or amounts of all taxes that should have been collected by the Assessor in pursuance of this chapter and which have not been collected. He must then state an account to the Assessor and demand from him that the amount or amounts so remaining uncollected shall be paid into the county treasury within fifteen days from the date of said demand.

The section goes on to provide a remedy if the Assessor does not comply. And this bill passed the Assembly, and is now on the special Assembly bill of the Senate with a favorable recommendation from the Committee on Revenue Laws and the Committee on Judiciary. It was read for the first time to-day.

Sheriff Whelan's scheme to secure the repeal of the fee law, which Senator Fay succeeded in having passed, has a companion piece in this proposed act in the interest of the Assessor of the City and County of San Francisco.

Senator Biggy discovered the situation of affairs to-night and will make a vigorous fight against the passage of these amended laws, which would convert the Assessor's office into a personal mint, and he will have staunch support from Senator Fay.

The discovery is the sensation in legislative circles to-night. It is the talk of the San Francisco delegation. The county government bill comes up for final passage to-morrow.

## LEXOW BILL SIDETRACKED.

THE ASSEMBLY REFUSES TO DISCUSS IT AS URGENT.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—It became evident this morning that the Assembly was weary of the continual taking up of its time by these intent upon reforming San Francisco by means of the Lexow bill. Wayne asked that the constitutional provision in regard to the consideration of bills be suspended in order that his particular Lexow bill, which is buried 464 deep on the list, might be brought to the top of the list, and passed on this afternoon at half-past 8.

He immediately began to explain that he did not expect its final passage, but hoped to amend the bill so that it would be satisfactory, and began reading an elaborate essay. As the Alameda Assemblyman was clearly out of order, a half dozen members were on their feet objecting.

Later, the House, at the request of the opponents of the bill, allowed him to take fifteen minutes more to finish the Judge's proposition.

When Mr. Wayne had concluded, he moved that his bill be made the special order for 3:30 o'clock to-morrow. This would require a two-thirds vote of the House. The roll was called and the proposition could only rally thirty-five friends. Among these were Isaac M. Merrill (R.) and Calvin Ewing (Pop.).

The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Ash, Barber, Bassford, Belshaw, Bledsoe, Coleman, Collins, Dale, Dodge, Ewing, Farrell, Gay, Giesler, Hall, Hudson, Johnson, Jones, Kenyon, McKelvey, Merrill, Nelson, North, Osborn, Phelps, Price, Reid, Richards, Rowell, Spencer, Stansell, Tibbitts, Wade, Wayne, Weisse—35.

Noes—Bennett, Berry, Bettman, Boothby, Brune, Bull, Butler, Coughlin, Cutler, Davis, Devine, Deird, Dixon, Dunbar, Dwyer, Hall, Holland, Laird, Laugenour, Lewis, McCarthy, Pendleton, Robinson, Sanford, Twigg, Tomblin, Wilkinson, Zocchi, Mr. Speaker—29. Those voting—Bachman, Giesler, Huber, Kelsey, Llewellyn, Meads, O'Day, Powers, Stanley, Swisher, Thomas, Wilkins—16.

## FOR ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

CANDIDATES WHO WOULD LIKE TO SUCCEED ALLEN.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—Who will succeed Adjutant-General Allen? is the question that is causing a great amount of discussion in military circles just now. The office carries with it a salary of \$3000 a year, but the incumbent will necessarily have to spend a great portion of his time in Sacramento.

In connection with the appointment the name most frequently mentioned is that of Colonel J. J. Numan of the Stockton Mail. He is a personal friend of the Governor, and as his partner's duties as Harbor Commissioner will only call him to San Francisco once or twice a week, it is thought that Numan could assist in running his paper, and still fill the position of Adjutant-General.

Colonel Chalmers Scott of San Diego is also mentioned for the position. He is one of the best known military men in the southern part of the State and should be appointed would make some radical changes in the administration of affairs in the National Guard. Colonel Scott served in the confederacy during the war.

Colonel Park Henshaw, who has his headquarters at Chico, is the only other name that has come up prominently. He is well known to the Governor and has a good fighting chance to win.

As the majority of the appointments made by Mr. Budd have been bestowed upon men from the northern part of the State, the friends of Colonel Chalmers Scott are confident that he will, as a representative of the southern counties, get the appointment.

The fight is between these three candidates, but Governor Budd says positively that he will not make a selection until after the Legislature adjourns.

## The Police Commission Killed.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—An attempt was made to-night to reconsider the vote by which the bill reducing the term of office of the Police Commissioners was beaten yesterday. Ewing brought the matter forward. Cutler of Yuba was primed for a scorching address, but Bettman moved the previous question. This shut off debate and amendments and the House refused to reconsider the bill by the following vote:

Ayes—Ash, Bassford, Belshaw, Bennett, Berry, Bettman, Boothby, Brune, Bull, Butler, Coughlin, Cutler, Davis, Devine, Dinkelspiel, Dixon, Gay, GUY, Hatfield, Huber, Kelsey, Laird, McKelvey, Osborn, Pendleton, Powers, Fowler, Spencer, Swisher, Tomblin, Wade, Wayne, Wilkinson, Zocchi, Mr. Speaker—37.

Immediately upon the announcement of the vote Cutler demanded to be allowed to explain his vote. In doing so he indulged in a scathing arraignment of the opponents of the bill. He intended to offer three amendments, he said, giving the appointing power to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors or the Superior Judges sitting in bank, as the House chose. This, he declared, showed the question was not one of police. It merely meant that the House wished to continue Messrs. Alvord and Tobin in office.

## DEFEAT OF WOMAN.

The Battle for Suffrage Has Been Fought and Lost.

## M'GOWAN'S HARD FIGHT.

Killing of the Bill by Amendment to It in the Senate.

## INSERTING THE WORD "MALE."

Many Ladies Were in Attendance During the Debate on the Measure.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—The battle for woman suffrage before the present Legislature has been fought and lost. After getting an enactment extending the right of elective franchise to women safely through the Assembly it was killed to-day by an amendment by Gesford (D.) of Napa inserting the word "male," and by thus specifying the sex of electors nullifying the bill so far as women voters are concerned. When the bill came up for a third reading McGowan (R.) of Humboldt championed its passage. A large number of women were in attendance, and standing room in the lobby was at a premium. After a few speeches Gesford's amendment was adopted by a vote of 22 ayes against 13 noes.

McGowan promptly moved to reconsider. He expressed surprise at the action of the Republicans, and urged them to return to the path of duty. In the name of Garfield, of Lincoln, and other great party leaders he asked wayward Republicans to return to the fold and obey the dictates of the party platform. In honor and conscience the Senators were bound to vote for the pending bill and against the amendment.

Pedlar (R.) of Fresno spoke for the bill and Gesford and McAllister (D.) of Marin against it. Gesford called attention to the fact that McGowan, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, had decided the bill to be unconstitutional. Gesford favored considering the matter by constitutional amendments rather than by enactment.

Gleaves (R.) of Shasta favored passing the bill and letting the Supreme Court settle its constitutionality.

Earl (R.) of Alameda thought woman suffrage unwise, but said he would be bound by the dictates of his party so far as to vote for an amendment to the constitution, but he declined to vote for an unconstitutional bill. To do so, he felt, would defeat the educational qualification demanded by the popular vote at the last election.

Simpson (R.) of Pasadena, Aram (R.) of Yolo and Withington (R.) of San Diego took the ground that no constitutional bill should have their vote.

Martin (D.) of Placer made a humorous talk in the course of which he said no married man would favor suffrage for women. He hoped the vexed question was so dead it would never hear Gabriel's horn.

Matthews (D.) of Los Angeles made a vigorous speech against the bill and then McGowan again took up the cudgel for the women in an eloquent speech.

The Senate refused to reconsider the amendment by the following vote:

Ayes—Bert, Biggy, Earl, Ford, Franck, Heaves, Hart, Holloway, Hoyt, Mahoney, McGowan, Orr, Pedlar, Seymour, Shine, Smith—16.

Noes—Aram, Arms, Andrews, Beard, Burke, Denison, Dunn, Fay, Flint, Gesford, Henderson, Langford, Laird, Martin, Matthews, McAllister, Mitchell, Seawell, Shippee, Simpson, Toner, Whitehurst, Withington—23.

Excused—Yorckes—1.

Women showed McGowan's desk with elaborate floral tributes in consideration of his championship of their cause.

## THE SENATE.

THE QUESTION OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT COMES UP AGAIN.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—A stirring debate took place in the Senate this morning over the question of final adjournment. It was finally decided to put the matter over until Monday.

Senator Martin made his usual protest that the sixty days contemplated by the law had expired and that it was time to go home. As the matter stands a resolution has passed the Senate to adjourn on Thursday next. This resolution may be reconsidered on Monday.

The Assembly has taken no action. There is little prospect of an end of the session before Saturday, March 16.

A wrangle followed Senator Ford's motion to call the roll backward for the placing of bills on the urgency file, and the whole subject was laid upon the table.

The report of the conference committee on the general appropriation bill was passed. Senator Seawell protested against the treatment accorded the Mendocino insane asylum, the appropriation for which was reduced from \$180,000 to \$145,000.

When the Governor's message was read advocating the consolidation of the managements of the various insane asylums under a single board, as provided for in Seymour's bill, Martin made one of his characteristic speeches. He favored an appropriation to provide cells at the asylums for most of the Senators and added that "in view of the Governor's message, our Democratic Governor have a cell by himself."

"Senator Martin is excused for the rest of the session," declared Senator McGowan, who occupied the chair, alluding to the Senator's announcement that the sergeant-at-arms could not keep him here.

McGowan's mutual insurance bill was passed.

San Francisco will get one building from the State. Biggy withdrew his bill from the special file providing for a building for the State offices in San Francisco, as the Governor intimated that he would sign one bill carrying an appropriation for a building in San Francisco, and the affiliated colleges had the executive favor. There will be no new building provided for at Berkeley this session.

Seawell's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill fixing the hours of labor in logging camps was defeated was lost.

Sanford's bill amending the Penal Code, prohibiting able-bodied persons from banding together and gaining subsistence by alms, and directed against the "industrial army" movement, was passed.

The following bills were also passed: McGowan's bill authorizing the formation of county mutual insurance companies;

requiring foreign insurance companies to make a deposit with the State Treasurer; and amending public school laws.

The consideration of the Governor's message favoring a State Board of Charities was made a special order for Monday. The report of the conference on appropriations was adopted.

## THE ASSEMBLY.

THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES APPROPRIATION PASSED.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—From the country and the smaller cities, as well as San Francisco, comes the support for the bill allowing \$250,000 for a building in San Francisco to accommodate the affiliated colleges.

The roll was called and 51 ayes were given and only 19 noes. Every San Franciscan whose vote was recorded was in favor of the proposition. Just as the result was announced Bettman of San Francisco announced that he wanted to vote no, but he was too late.

The bill appropriating \$250,000 for new buildings at Berkeley came up. It was announced that the \$250,000 was really necessary, but that under the circumstances the college would get along with only \$50,000. Some little opposition was evinced, but the bill was finally passed by a vote of 43 to 17.

The new county government bill was passed this morning in the Assembly without any discussion. It was at once transmitted to the Senate, where it was also hurried through. This disposes of one of the most important bills of the session.

The report of the free conference committee was also adopted, which puts the general appropriation bill in shape to get to the Governor. It is understood that it will receive rather harsh treatment there. The district and State fairs will be cut with especial severity. Instead of \$236,000 being allowed for fairs, the gossip of the House has it that Governor Budd will only allow \$118,000, or just one-half.

Bruse of Sacramento succeeded in having the vote reconsidered by which the appropriation of \$10,000 for the completion of the work of the Commissioner of Public Works had been defeated.

Laugenour of Yolo explained that the money was absolutely necessary if that officer was to continue his work. He explained that if the office was abolished, as was proposed by a bill now before the House, the \$10,000 would remain in the treasury. On this showing the bill was passed by a vote of 42 to 20.

The Senate amendments to the bill fixing the fees of county officers and relating to water rights were concurred in, and the bills went to the Governor.

When Reid of Trinity called up the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors this afternoon he began in a personal vein attacking the gentlemen promoting the bill and questioning their motives.

The chair tried to call Reid to order, but the speaker from Trinity continued. As the speaker pounded with his gavel Reid shouted that the bill was made only for the interests of the wholesale merchants of San Francisco.

Dinkelspiel called shame upon Reid for basing his arguments upon religious principles, and Powers completed the arraignment of the Trinity lawyer. The motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 30 to 42.

The bill to enlarge the scope of investigation of Grand Juries was passed to-night by a vote of 46 to 4. Bachman, Belshaw, Bennett, Boothby and Devine voted no. Boothby afterwards changed his vote and gave notice of intention to reconsider.

The bill fixing the highest rate of interest at 10 per cent and reducing the rate of legal interest from 7 per cent to 6 was defeated by a vote of 36 ayes to 32 noes.

## BOISTEROUS NIGHT SESSION.

THE ASSEMBLY BREAKS ITS RECORD IN THAT LINE.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—For general disturbances to-night's session in the Assembly beat the record.

Speaker Lynch's rulings were criticized and he grew angry. Clerk Duckworth's motives in his manner of calling the roll were questioned and he grew angry and talked back. The Assemblymen did everything but call each other names and the railroad was at the bottom of the whole row.

The bill about which the trouble was raised was that limiting stop-over privileges to what the railroad company might see fit to give. An uproar arose almost before the clerk had ceased reading the bill.

The railroad men were under better generals than their opponents, and before an amendment could be offered, the previous question that was, the third reading of the bill was demanded. The other side demanded a call of the House. A roll call was taken on this and the motion lost.

Then a vote was taken as to the previous question. The result was a clean-cut division of the friends and the opponents of the Southern Pacific Company. The 135 men voting for the previous question were the men whose vote has gone with the railroad on almost every issue. They were:

Ash, Bassford, Bettman, Boothby, Bruse, Butler, Coughlin, Collins, Cutler, Davis, Devine, Dixon, Freeman, Gay, Hatfield, Kelsey, Kenyon, Laird, Laugenour, Lewis, McCarthy, McKelvey, Merrill, O'Day, Pendleton, Phelps, Reid, Robinson, Rowell, Sanford, Spencer, Stanley, Stansell, Wade, Wayne, Weisse, Wilkinson, Zocchi, Speaker Lynch.

The thirty-eight men opposing the motion have of late been voting against the railroad, though at least one of them has accepted favors from the road during the last session. The men voting no were:

Bachman, Barker, Belshaw, Bennett, Bledsoe, Bull, Coughlin, Coleman, Dale, Dinkelspiel, Dodge, Dunbar, Dwyer, Ewing, Fasset, Glass, Guy, Hall, Holland, Hudson, Johnson, Jones, Keen, Meads, Nelson, North, Osborn, Price, Reid, Robinson, Rowell, Sanford, Spencer, Stanley, Stansell, Wade, Wayne, Weisse, Wilkins, Wilson, Zocchi, Speaker Lynch.

There were seven members absent. Messrs. Berry, Healey, Huber, Llewellyn, Tomblin, Twigg and Wilkins.

Of these three are pronounced railroad men and a fourth is doubtful.

When it was decided to read the bill a third time, Dodge introduced an amendment to change the sense of the bill. He had sent his amendment forward, and was waiting to speak the question when Laugenour began to move for the previous question.

The House was alive in a moment. Dodge yelled at Laugenour, "Go sit down. We have had enough gas law here," as he walked rapidly toward him. Both men were angry and their strife increased the clamor around them.

Dodge was prevented from saying more by the actions of his friends, while Laugenour's friends demanded that Dodge's words be taken down on the journal.

The House quieted for a while, but soon was as bad as ever. Dodge's amendment was carried, the railroad members voting for it.

Belshaw moved to strike out the enactment clause of the bill. This was lost, Gay,

Hall and Meads refusing to vote for it. The bill was then sent to the printer and a session of mutual apologies ensued.

## PRISON COMMITTEES REPORT.

A SUGGESTION THAT CONVICTS DO THE STATE PRINTING.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—The Committee on State Prisons reported a novel proposition yesterday. They advised that the prisoners at Folsom be taught the printer's trade; that the machinery of the State printing office be removed to the prison, and the great water-power be made use of to print the State textbooks, reports and other State work.

After the conditions of the prison and the value of the water-power it controlled had been commented upon, the report continued:

Bills have been before this committee asking that certain establishments of manufacture be erected at Folsom and operated by convict labor. Upon each we have seen fit to report unfavorably. We considered that it came in direct conflict with free labor and was against the best interests of the State. Yet we have this suggestion to offer which, though it may not meet with united approval, would without doubt be of great financial benefit to the State. Further on in the report we will suggest the interchange of prisoners between Folsom and San Quentin with the object in view of placing the older and more hardened criminals at the latter place. This would increase the number of prisoners at Folsom. In order to give employment to these men, not only in the quarries, but at other occupations and endeavoring to make these institutions self-sustaining, we would also suggest the removal of the State printing office to Folsom.

This is a serious question of interest to many, but when taken into consideration that only State printing is to be issued from this office, such as the State series of schoolbooks, blanks, etc., now printed at Sacramento, it would not interfere with any like industry, and the number of men given permanent employment are sufficient to cause any serious objection by the typographical union.

One objection that may arise would be the printing required during the sessions of the Legislature, and that this printing could not be done at Folsom owing to the distance, etc. While this may be true there is no doubt in our minds that contracts could be let once in two years (during sessions of the Legislature) for less money than it now costs the State.

It has been considerably agitated that we should have the Governor's mansion. This removal would obviate the expense of purchasing a new site, and as the building was formerly erected for that purpose there is no doubt by reasonable expenditure the building could be put in its former condition, to be made suitable again as a Governor's residence.

After a brief resume of the admirable order in which the prison at Folsom is kept, the committee refers to the alleged partnership between convict Bachman and Warden Aull as follows:

In regard to charges made against Warden Aull by the newspapers in the Bachman case, we did not see fit to make any investigation, as our time was limited and we were not fully prepared to handle the matter and we think it more proper to be treated by the prison Board of Directors. We will state, however, in justice to Mr. Aull, that we were shown a sworn statement by Prisoner Bachman in which he completely exonerates the Warden.

## The General Appropriation Bill.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—Legislators claim that the general appropriation bill is but \$159,500 in excess of that of last year. They reach this conclusion by deducting from the general appropriation bill of this session the items which were not included in the general appropriation bill of last session.

The deducted items which were not in the bill two years ago are: Supreme Court Commissioners, \$60,000; orphans and half-orphan, \$60,000; Veterans at Yountville, \$50,000; traveling and contingent expenses of the Board of Equalization, \$10,000; salaries Public Works and Debris Commission, \$10,000; revolving fund State providing office for school books, \$40,000. It is also claimed that \$40,000 for buildings and improvements for the Home for the Feeble Minded and \$75,000 for the Mendocino Insane Asylum, appropriated this year, practically make up the difference.

## The Appropriations Bill Report.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—The report of the conference committee on the appropriation bill was adopted. It reduces the National Guard allowance from \$225,000 to \$200,000; reduces the office rent of the Railroad Commission to \$1200; reduces the allowance for the Mendocino Asylum from \$180,000 to \$145,000; cuts out the appropriation for the State Board of Horticulture; retains the appropriation for the Napa Asylum at \$400,000 and the \$7000 special appropriation for the San Jose Normal School. The bill appropriating \$10,000 to continue the Commission of Public Works another year was reconsidered and passed.

## Votes by the Governor.

SACRAMENTO, March 8.—The Governor has vetoed the bill regulating purity of milk, and the bill providing no limitations to actions brought to recover money deposited in banks or other depositories.

He approved the bills giving Humboldt County another Superior Judge, prohibiting collusion between Judges and court stenographers and making articles of incorporation certified to by the Secretary of State or county clerks prima facie evidence.

## A NOVICE IN THE KITCHEN.

A novice in the kitchen might prefer some other baking powder to Dr. Price's. An experienced housekeeper never would.

## The Private Land Claims Court.

SANTA FE, N. Mex., March 8.—A dispatch from Washington says that a proviso in the legislation appropriation bill extends the life of the United States Court of Private Land Claims two years from December 31, 1895. The business before the court is too great to be disposed of this year.

## Cattle-Thief Captured in Madera County.

FRESNO, March 8.—Hi Rapelje last night captured Louis Pares, the leader of the band of cattle-thieves who were caught in the Canyon last week. Pares had a camp on Willow Creek in the Sierras, in Madera County, and

## Tacoma's Water and Light Plants.

TACOMA, Wash., March 8.—C. B. Wright, the Philadelphia millionaire, has offered Joshua Peirce \$5000 to secure him an option on the water and light plants he sold the city two years ago for nearly \$2,000,000. Some citizens have thought the price paid was too much and as a result a \$1,000,000 damage suit against Mr.

## Mexican Mustang Liniment.

goes to the very citadel of pain and puts all aches to flight.

There is but ONE and only One

# True Blood Purifier

Prominently

# In The Public Eye

Today and that One Is

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

These letters tell of Wonderful Cures by Purified Blood.

The world has never seen such marvellous cures accomplished by any medicine but Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The secret of its success is that it is the best blood purifier ever produced. It is king over all forms of scrofula, salt rheum and all other blood diseases. It is the only medicine of which can be said: IT CURES by making pure, rich red blood. Read these letters:

## Saved Her Sight

Another Wonder Performed by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My little girl Hazel is now four years old. Two years ago she had the grip. After recovery her eyes grew inflamed and suppurated. For over 7 months she had to have her eyes bandaged and stay in a dark room. The family doctor and an oculist did everything possible. She did not improve and even grew worse. At last after six months he gave us the discouraging opinion that the corner of one eye was destroyed.

And Sight Entirely Gone. That it was doubtful if she would ever be able to see any with the other, as the sight was rapidly being destroyed in that also.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Do no be induced to buy any other. Insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We thought her doomed to permanent blindness. She suffered intense pain and kept her head buried in the pillows most of the time. If light was admitted to the room she would cry as if burned with a hot iron. As she was badly run down we thought before continuing the treatment we would try to build up her system and renew her strength. We began giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She began to

## Improve Rapidly

and by the time she had finished taking the first bottle we were able to remove the bandages and found that she could bear the light and that the sight was returning, much to our delight. She took several bottles and then was as well as ever. It is now a year since, and her eyes

## Are Permanently Cured.

She can see perfectly, has had no signs of any further trouble and is in every respect perfectly healthy. We have great faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. H. BUTTERFIELD, 1496 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

## Salt Rheum Cured.

"Three winters ago salt rheum broke out on my hands and became very troublesome, making large sores. I saw several doctors and tried various remedies, but all

failed to afford much relief. A few months ago I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and the trouble has entirely disappeared." Mrs. H. W. BUSHNELL, Lyon Brook, Oxford, New York.

## Blood Poison.

"I became poisoned with try. It would break out on me, spring and fall. I had doctors but was not relieved. It would break out into sores and pimples on me and form scabs. If it had not been for a neighbor recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla to me I do not think I would be alive day. I used two bottles last fall and three to his spring and it has cured me." FRANCIS A. PAYETTE, Mishawaka, Ind.

## A Baby Boy Cured.

"I have used several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla for my little boy, three years of age, who has been troubled with eczema very badly. It has entirely cured him, therefore I recommend it to all mothers who have children suffering from eczema." Mrs. PETER A. JOHNSON, Cranbury Station, New Jersey.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. It possesses curative powers

## Purifies The Blood

## Peculiar To Itself

Wright is now pending in the Superior Court. His offer has been referred to the city authorities. The option asked is to give him sixty days in which no purchase the plant for the price he received.

## MEXICO'S OIL FIELDS.

An Important Concession to Develop Them. LOS ANGELES, March 7.—It has been learned on unquestioned authority from a gentleman in this city that a very important concession from the Mexican Government was ten days ago granted by the Minister of Fomento to J. M. Wiley, a member of the International Oil Refining and Development Company of Chicago. This concession permits the company to explore and



## WILL GRESHAM ACT?

Hesitates to Retaliate  
Against Discriminating  
Countries.

## FLAG DUTIES IN ORDER.

Other Products May Receive  
the Fate of American  
Meats.

## GENERAL TRADE IN DANGER.

Dilatatory Tactics to Avoid Bringing  
on a Tariff War With Pow-  
erful Nations.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The State and Treasury departments now have before them the question of retaliating against countries discriminating against American meat and other products by levying 10 per cent additional duty upon goods imported from such countries. The act which grants this authority is known as the "discriminating flag law," and provides that 10 per cent additional tariff duty shall be levied and collected by the Secretary of the Treasury upon all goods imported by vessels flying the flag of the country which discriminates against American products.

No Presidential proclamation is necessary, but the Secretary of the Treasury has full power in his discretion whenever he is advised of discrimination on the part of any foreign nation. The law is mandatory that he shall collect 10 per cent additional duty on goods imported under the flag of that country.

This law, it is held, should in its intent be operative at this time against Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark, but the Secretary of State hesitates to officially notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the discrimination. It is said that he has trouble in satisfying himself that he can declare a discrimination, while the countries making it claim that it is merely a health regulation that our meats and livestock are excluded.

This same plea was made by Germany against the American hog during Mr. Blaine's time until some commercial concession was made by this country in return for the admission of hogs. Immediately consideration of the health of his Majesty's subjects was then dismissed.

The Secretary of Agriculture has informed the President and Secretary of State that no diseased meats or livestock are shipped abroad from this country; that inspection here is more thorough and complete than any foreign Government has facilities for, and that meat which Germany, France, Belgium and Denmark pronounce infected is declared by our inspectors at inland points of shipment, at the port of embarkation and a foreign entry, to be perfectly free from disease. If this be true it is held that discrimination against this country is unequal, and the Secretary of the Treasury should have no opinion in the matter, but should immediately enforce the flag law.

The question which seems to be bothering Mr. Gresham is whether he shall take the testimony of our own inspectors or the declaration of foreigners who are seeking an excuse for discrimination without incurring a penalty. It is said that he is inclined to accept the technical plea of foreign Governments and take the ground that the exclusion of American products is not discrimination within the meaning of the law, and that any resentment by this country can come only through a proclamation of retaliation under the act of 1890.

It is predicted by students of our foreign commerce that discrimination against American fresh meat and livestock, if not retaliated upon at once, will be followed rapidly by discrimination against other articles after another of American export, until all American products will be excluded from the countries of Europe, except England and possibly Austria. Thus far Austria has occupied only a threatening attitude, and it is believed that she, like England, instead of joining in the tariff war against America, will be inclined to take advantage of it for her own commercial profit. The danger of the situation and the probability of a very serious tariff war between this country and all continental Europe is said to be fully appreciated at the State Department. It is said that it will be with great reluctance that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham will take any steps looking to the exclusion or even restriction of foreign imports, both because the policy is to encourage importations and because it is feared that if we attempt to retaliate it might precipitate a conflict with one or several of the foreign powers.

## FOR THE NAVAL MILITIA.

HOW THE RECENT APPROPRIATION  
IS TO BE DISTRIBUTED BY  
MR. HERBERT.

STATE FORCES NOT PROPERLY UN-  
FORMED WILL LOSE ONE-HALF  
OF THE ALLOTMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Secretary Herbert has issued a special circular prescribing the manner of distribution of the appropriation of \$25,000 made by Congress in the naval appropriation bill for the arming and equipping of the naval militia.

Five hundred dollars of the total will be retained to provide books of instruction for distribution and the remainder of the appropriation will be allotted to the States having national militia forces in proportion of petty officers and enlisted men returned from the States. One-half of the allotment due a State will be retained in cases where the naval militia is not now properly uniformed.

The Governors of States are required to make their returns before the 15th of next April, certifying to the location of the various divisions of the militia and the number of commissioned and warrant officers, petty officers and enlisted men in the service on April 1. No person serving in the land militia, or as bandsman, or as servant in the militia will be included in the return.

**THE APPROPRIATION TOO SMALL.**  
Sugar Bounties Can Only Be Paid at Present in Part.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury will within the next few days begin the preparation of regulations under which the appropriation of \$5,000,000 made by the last Congress as a bounty for sugar

produced in 1894 will be made. The act provides that there shall be paid on cane and beet sugar produced in 1894 a bounty at the rate of eight-tenths of one cent per pound and appropriates \$5,000,000 for this purpose.

The best data obtainable, however, indicate that the appropriation is entirely too small, and that something like \$8,120,000 would be necessary to liquidate all of the claims on a basis of eight-tenths of a cent per pound.

Louisiana, it is said, produced about 700,000,000 pounds, Florida and Texas 200,000,000 pounds, and estimating the beet-sugar production at 45,000,000 pounds, the same as the yield of 1893, giving a total of 765,000,000 pounds.

In view of the probable shortage Secretary Carlisle has decided to prorate the payments among all of the producers according to their yield. This would warrant a payment of about 65 of a cent per pound, instead of 8 of a cent. Under this arrangement all claims will fare alike and any scramble for precedence will be avoided.

**SIBLEY'S VIEWS ON SILVER.**  
Has Not Been Offered the Presidency by the New Party.

PITTSBURGH, March 8.—Ex-Congressman Joseph C. Sibley of Franklin, Pa., the head of the new silver party, was in the city to-day, and concerning the new party he said:

"The new silver party is more of a principle than anything else. But it is a principle that is bound to enforce recognition from the people and one that is growing in power daily. We may issue cartload after cartload of bonds, but we are only carrying the Government along on a promise, not on solid reality."

When asked if he would accept the nomination of the silverites for President, he said: "It would not be wise to refuse a thing that has not been offered. I cannot tell what I will do until I see what is expected of me."

## JUSTICES TAKE INTEREST.

THEY ASK QUESTIONS DURING THE  
ARGUMENTS ON THE IN-  
COME TAX.

CORPORATION ATTORNEYS GIVE  
THEIR REASONS WHY THE LAW  
SHOULD NOT HOLD.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day Mr. Guthrie resumed his argument for the appellants in the income tax cases. He discussed the hearing on the fifth amendment of the constitution upon the cases and also referred to other constitutional provisions. Referring to the fifth constitutional amendment he said its provision that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law had been made for the protection of the people against undue intrusions. He contended that any law which would impose a tax on one class of people and not another was in direct contradiction of this amendment. He then returned to the discussion of the question of taxation of corporations in a different way from which individuals were taxed and said this point was of transcendent importance in the case, asserting the property of any corporation was the property of the individuals composing it.

He asserted that if Congress was permitted to discriminate against corporations as in the income law, it would virtually have the power to nullify the right of States to create corporations. He closed with an appeal for equality in taxation.

Mr. Seward followed, also speaking on behalf of the appellants. He argued against the constitutionality of the income tax. He devoted himself to the discussion of the question as to whether the tax was a direct tax, and argued that if it was it must, under provisions of the constitution, be apportioned according to population.

Mr. Seward was discussing the question of apportionment when the Chief Justice interrupted him with the question: "Suppose there should not be a sufficient amount arising from the taxation of income over \$4000 to meet the requirements of a given State?"

"It could be done," replied Mr. Seward, "on the basis of population, which is the only thing to be apportioned."

Assistant Attorney-General Whitney then presented the outlines of the Government's case. He explained the difference between the two cases from New York and the one arising in the district, saying that in the Moore case the effort has been to secure an injunction against the collection of the tax, while in the other two cases the effort had been made to enjoin the payment of the tax, the first being an action against the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the two others against stockholders of which the appellants were stockholders. Mr. Moore, he said, a rich man who possessed an income exceeding \$300,000 a year, did not claim to have any property that could not be reached as a lien for the collection of the tax.

Mr. Moore had declared that this law could not apply to an unconstitutional tax, but the court had held that an unconstitutional tax was still a tax.

"How can Congress make a law compelling a man to do a thing which the constitution says he cannot?" asked Justice Field. But at the suggestion of Chief Justice Fuller that further discussion of the point was unnecessary Mr. Whitney did not attempt to reply and passed on to the Pollock case.

Mr. Whitney had not concluded when the court at 4 o'clock adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock, when, after Mr. Whitney concludes, ex-Senator Edmunds will be heard in the case, and he in turn will be followed by Attorney-General Olney.

Sour milk should never be used with baking powder. Dr. Price's makes food light and sweet.

**ON THE SANTA FE SYSTEM.**  
Statement of Earnings of the Principal Branches.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The earnings of the Santa Fe system for the fourth week of February were \$815,074, an increase of \$19,888 over the same week of last year. The net earnings for the month to date are \$2,814,294, a decrease of \$32,480.

The earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific were, for the week, \$69,360, an increase of \$20,461; for the month to date, \$235,015, an increase of \$46,147.

The earnings of the Colorado Midland were, for the week, \$36,074, an increase of \$2834; for the month to date, \$109,032, a decrease of \$3744.

**Operations Must Stop Work.**  
LONDON, March 8.—Owing to the complicated dispute as to the use of machinery and other matters, the members of the National Federation of Boss Manufacturers has notified the operatives to stop work on March 16. This action affects 200,000 employees through the country.

## WITHDRAWAL OF GOLD

Treasury Officials Not  
Embarrassed in the  
Payments.

## FALLING OFF OF RESERVE

Assistant Secretary Curtis Cor-  
rects Some Erroneous  
Statements.

## EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS.

Uncle Sam Has Plenty of Money  
to Pay All the Appro-  
priations.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Assistant Secretary Curtis to-day made the following statement:

In view of certain statements in the newspapers that the treasury officials are embarrassed by an alleged failure in gold deliveries under the recent contract and other assertions of a similar nature calculated to mislead and disturb the public mind I wish to say that the actual withdrawals of gold from the treasury since the 1st of March, 1895, have been \$553,347, of which \$281,087 has been for the redemption of United States treasury notes and \$74,260 for the redemption of United States notes, and divided among the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco, St. Louis and Chicago. These are no more than the ordinary withdrawals which in the past have usually taken place at this season of the year. Moreover, during the same period the treasury has received considerable gold coin in exchange for various kinds of paper currency.

The apparent falling off in the gold reserve was caused by a misunderstanding in the gold reserve statement, made up from the statement sent from New York, which had been included in the gold reserve until the final certificates of deposit upon which bonds could be issued were delivered. The February figures quoted in some of the newspapers as withdrawn include the heavy withdrawals of the earlier part of the month before the gold purchase contract was made, and one single large item not withdrawn for export, concerning which there has been considerable newspaper comment.

The treasury officials who are charged with the responsibility of these transactions have no anxiety whatever in regard to the method which is and has been pursued by the sellers of the gold coin under the recent contract. They are satisfied to contemplate the fact that for five weeks the treasury has been able to purchase gold coin in exchange for the gold purchase contract was made, and one single large item not withdrawn for export, concerning which there has been considerable newspaper comment.

In regard to the excess of Government expenditures over receipts, it is well known the latter are rapidly increasing, and that up to this time nothing has been received from the income tax and very little from sugar duty, both of which will be great sources of revenue in the future.

There is plenty of money in the treasury to pay the appropriations and the statement in some newspapers that the treasury had no money the passage of the enormous appropriation would lead to immediate disbursement of immense sums of money, is totally untrue. There is a question of law as to when the appropriation of the payment of sugar bounty becomes available, and until that question is settled it will be impossible to make any payment. Moreover, the claims for bounty must be adjusted before payment, since payment must be made pro rata if the appropriation is insufficient.

The total available cash in the treasury to-day amounts to \$83,371,495 over and above the \$100,000,000 allowed to cover the gold reserve, which is \$89,745,594 11. The treasury officials have no anxiety as to their ability to meet all obligations in the immediate future with ease, and are confident the expected revival of business will assure the future.

## SAYERS GIVES NEW FIGURES

HIS REVIEW OF APPROPRIATIONS  
MADE BY THE PAST  
CONGRESSES.

EXPENDITURES MATERIALLY CUT  
DOWN AND THE SALARY LIST  
PRUNED.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Chairman Sayers of the House Appropriations Committee has made a statement of the appropriations of the last Congress. He presented in the statement tables showing appropriations of three Congresses, as follows: Fifty-first, \$1,035,580,109; Fifty-second, \$1,027,104,527; Fifty-third, \$960,338,691.

Mr. Sayers said: "The appropriations made by the Fifty-third Congress, including permanent appropriations, show a reduction of \$46,765,856 under the appropriations made by the Fifty-second Congress and \$45,341,418 under those made in the Fifty-first Congress."

Sayers, making a comparison with last year, shows that there is a net increase of \$5,877,320.

The new public buildings authorized, including one in Chicago to cost \$4,000,000, will not exceed in cost \$5,690,000 beyond the sums appropriated therefor, while the Fifty-first Congress left to its successors more than \$8,000,000 to be appropriated for public buildings which it authorized. The salary list of the Government has been reduced by this Congress more than 600 persons, with an annual compensation amounting to quite three-quarters of a million dollars.

A GIVEN QUANTITY OF Dr. Price's Baking Powder will do twice as much work as a like quantity of any other powder.

**NOW DEFIES THE OFFICERS.**  
Murderer Sleevn Retreats to a Mountain Stronghold.

BEVERLY, W. Va., March 8.—At "Stevens Cabin," near the Pocahontas county line, Ham Collins, a well-known character, has been shot and killed by Charley Sleevn.

Sleevn heard Collins quarreling with some one and thought it was his brother, Samuel Sleevn. Charley took his Winchester and hurried across the hollow to the scene of the trouble, where he found Collins fighting with Frank Maxwell. He mixed in the fight and shot Collins through the heart, putting another bullet through his brain as he was falling.

Sleevn has not been arrested, and he is fortified with a party of friends in the mountains, where they defy the officers. A grudge existed between Collins and Sleevn.

**Higgins Leads by Two.**  
DOVER, Del., March 8.—One ballot was taken for United States Senator to-day resulting: Higgins 8, Addicks 6, Massey 4, Wolcott 6, Tunnel 4.

**Legislators Dying Hard.**  
GUTHRIE, O. T., March 8.—This was the

last day session of the Legislature, and was one of uproar and confusion. The Senate killed the bill to allow prize fighting. The time pieces are being turned back and the session will continue all night.

**WITH HEAVY LIABILITIES.**  
Failure of the Central Kansas Loan and Trust Company.

RUSSELL, Kans., March 8.—The Central Kansas Loan and Trust Company made an assignment to-day for the benefit of its creditors to Charles P. Copeland. The liabilities are scheduled at \$250,906. The company, like many others, has operated extensively in Western farm loans. Its guaranteed securities are widely scattered among Eastern investors. The assets are nominally about \$400,000, but cannot be realized on at this time.

**THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.**  
Troops Being Sent From Spain to the Troubled Country.

MADRID, March 8.—The work of dispatching reinforcements to the army in Cuba is now fully under way. To-day the steamer Alfonso XIII started from Barcelona for a Cuban port, having on board two battalions of infantry. A battalion left Madrid to-day for Cadiz, where it will embark for Cuba.

A dispatch from Havana says that General Garrach yesterday defeated the rebels at Los Negros, capturing the camp and a quantity of arms. Five rebels were killed.

**Handed Their Assopts.**  
ROME, March 8.—The semi-official Agency Stefani says: According to a dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, the French and Belgian Ministers have been handed their passports owing to their attitude on the question of the claims of French and Belgian subjects for damages sustained during the civil war of 1887.

**Boodle Councilmen Indicted.**  
NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—The Grand Jury to-day returned three separate indictments against councilmen L. O. Desforges, Thomas Haley, P. B. Canfield and others for conspiracy to receive a bribe from Charles Marshall, superintendent of the L. and N. Railroad.

## MISAPPLYING THE FUNDS.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE  
OFFICERS OF A SURETY  
COMPANY.

A RECEIVER APPLIED FOR AND AN  
INJUNCTION SPEEDILY  
GRANTED.

DENVER, March 8.—A receiver for the Colorado Security Company has been asked for, and an injunction restraining it from transacting further business has been granted. H. J. Aldrich, one of the leading members of St. John's Cathedral, is at the head of the company. The petition is signed by H. C. Wilson, who charges that the company is insolvent and that the officers have converted to their own use at least \$40,000 collected on notes and coupons.

The petitioner recites that the business of the corporation has been for a long time recklessly, extravagantly and fraudulently managed. Money has been invested and money collected, it is alleged, on notes previously sold by the corporation amounting to \$25,000 in the La Junta and Lamar Ditch Company, which is now insolvent, and this is practically lost. The principal interest collected from other loans previously sold by the corporation, it is said, have been used in the payment of favored investors, who are now buying the loans of the corporation.

The stockholders have organized other companies, bought real estate with the money of the corporation and made loans upon the land greatly in excess of its value. If the entire assets of the corporation were sold they would not pay over 10 per cent of said loans, the petition says. The entire capital stock of the corporation has been attached, except three shares belonging to Aldrich, who denies the important allegations in the complaint.

Mr. Wilson, the plaintiff, was the Eastern representative of this company, and Aldrich says this action is the result of complications which ensued during a settlement.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rev. William R. Freemantle, Dean of Ripon, has died of influenza.

Providence, R. I., was severely shaken by a gas explosion in the Counter-weight Tunnel on College Hill.

President Cleveland and party are having good sport in slaughtering ducks in South Carolina waters.

The British steamer Premier has arrived at Colon, bringing thirty prisoners captured when the army of General Logus was defeated in the Department of Bolivia.

Engineer John Suffer, the American who is held responsible by many in Mexico for the terrible wreck on the Interoceanic Railroad February 28 last, has gone to Texas to escape the fury of Mexican mobs.

At attempt was made to rob the Service Bank at New Carlisle, Pa. An explosion aroused the watchman and others, and the robbers were frightened off. They escaped after a number of shots were fired.

Socialists, headed by Eugene Fourie, went to the Church Notre Dame in Gillingham Court, insulted the preacher and came to blows with the worshippers. The police were called, and an hour passed before the riot was subdued.

Editor Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun was arrested on the indictment charging that he criminally libeled Frank B. Noyes of the Washington Star. Mr. Dana was released upon his own recognizance and his hearing set for the 16th inst.

Colonel Edmund Rice of the Fifth United States Infantry, organizer and commander of the Columbian Guards at the World's Fair, is the most prominent candidate for superintendent of the New York police, to succeed Thomas Byrnes.

Rev. Elijah Tuller, a resident of Pigeon Creek, Logan County, Va., left his home for a short walk down the creek. Pieces of his body were found scattered along the road. It is thought that he was attacked by wild beasts and torn to pieces.

The revolution begun in the north of Hayti has spread to the south. The Haytian exiles, who have been living in Jamaica, waiting for a chance to overthrow Hippolyte, are preparing to leave. Hayti's Minister of War, General Adrien Verene, has fled to St. Domingo.

During the religious services at a Protestant church at Lompaniz, in Bulgaria, the building was invaded by a mob of the members of the Orthodox Greek Church, who assaulted the worshippers, tore up the prayer-books and completely wrecked the interior of the church. Several Germans and Americans were seriously injured during the disturbance. The Americans are under British protection.

## SUGAR REFINERS COMBINE.

No Further Clash Between Independent Operators and the Trust.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—It was stated to-day on good authority that the independent sugar refiners have combined with the sugar trust to maintain prices. The fact that the sugar market has been in a state of chaos during the past two days seems to bear out the statement that there will be no further clash between the trust and the independent operators.

## BURDEN OF FARMERS

Can Be Lightened Only  
by National Remedial  
Legislation.

## CAUSES OF DEPRESSION.

Mainly Owing to a Decrease in  
the Silver Purchasing  
Power.

## DEMONETIZATION IS A CRIME.

Report of the Majority of the Con-  
gressional Committee Appointed  
to Investigate.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The majority of the special committee of the House appointed to inquire into the causes of the prevailing agricultural depression has prepared a report, in which it says:

It is unnecessary for the committee to enter into or dwell upon the fact that agriculture is depressed in every branch of this most important industry, that the value of land and farm, unless surrounded by exceptionally rare conditions, have depreciated steadily as the purchasing power of the dollar has increased. But while the values of the property owned by the American farmers have decreased in thirty years from nearly one-half of the total wealth in 1860 to less than one-fourth in 1890, of which 30 per cent is now under mortgages, taxes have steadily increased and debts now require four times the labor to be paid than was then required. The purchasing capacity of the dollar to secure for farmer's land and his produce has increased fourfold, while the power to pay his taxes and debts has remained at a standstill.

In 1873 wheat sold for \$1.55 to \$2.25 a bushel (according to Spafford's Almanac) in New York. In 1894 it sold at 50 cents.

Discussing the causes of the depression the committee says:

Class legislation of the worst character encumbers the statute-books and has been carried on to the detriment of agriculture and its dependent industries for thirty years, culminating in the crime of the age, the demonetization of silver in 1893.

The demonetization of silver was a bold stroke in the interest of capital that has reduced the value of every product in the world. This is conclusively proven by the fact that just as silver has depreciated in like proportion have all other values fallen in the scale. Silver bullion to-day has the capacity to purchase as much wheat, cotton, pork, corn and lard and every other commodity that it ever had, therefore the depreciation of the white metal simply means the depreciation of every article under the sun with one single exception, the gold of Shylock.

The tariff system of taxation is not only unequal, but, as for the past thirty years administered in this country, is most unjust to the consumer, and has built up trusts, combines and gigantic corporations that have not only amassed great wealth at the expense of the people, but who have assumed to control and direct legislation so as to perpetuate their power and gratify their greed. The tariff bears with undue weight upon the producer of agricultural staples, as it forces him not only to buy in the dearest market, but to sell in open competition with the world's lowest prices. The agricultural depression is still further augmented by the sale of futures on our stock exchanges, where the grain gamblers grow rich by farming the telegraph wires and selling wind while the honest and industrious toilers on the prairies reap the whirlwind. Food adulterations add millions annually to the farmer's losses and compel him to meet in competition the thief. To these might be added other causes, but the principal ones to which agricultural depression and stagnation in trade is due have been cited.

The remedy lies in remedial legislation, and until that is secured relief will not come permanently. To secure relief we suggest:

First—That silver should be remonetized at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Second—That so long as the present unjust and unequal system of protection continues agriculture should receive its just proportion, and as this cannot be secured by a protective tariff that a bounty on exported agricultural staples should be allowed, similar to that on fish in 1813, and for which John C. Calhoun voted.

Third—That the gambling in futures should be prevented by law.

Fourth—That a national pure-food law should be enacted.

A minority report is being prepared.

It is an age of practical economy. Dr. Price's Baking Powder is the most economical of household agents. Strong, pure and wholesome.

## ON THE CABLE PROJECT.

COMMUNICATION WITH HAWAII OF  
GREAT INTERNATIONAL IM-  
PORTANCE.

RUSSIA IS PERHAPS AS DEEPLY IN-  
TERESTED AS THE UNITED  
STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—When Congress failed to provide for building the Hawaiian cable, it by no means ended the question. On the contrary, it has brought forward a project of international importance by which Russia, France, Japan and Hawaii will join in an American enterprise for laying a cable from the United States to Hawaii, and thence to Japan, with branch cables to the French islands and extensive naval stations in the South Pacific. The negotiations with these Governments has proceeded quietly, but with such satisfactory results that they are well along toward completion. A number of conferences have been held with the officials of the Japanese legation here, and several phases of the subject are now under negotiation between Tokio and Washington. Minister Kurino is much interested in the project. It is probable five or six of the most influential and wealthy Japanese merchants will be named among the incorporators.

France has also been interested, and in the course of the negotiations she has made a suggestion to Hawaii to the effect laying a cable from Honolulu to the effect having a cable from Honolulu to the United States instead of Vancouver, which would be controlled by Great Britain. The chief interest of France is in securing cable connections with Tahiti and her other Pacific possessions and with her naval rendezvous, which is now cut off from communication.

Russia's interests in the project are regarded as even more important than those of Japan or France. Russia's cable communication with the Western Hemisphere is now eastward through London or Paris, and the filtering of all her news and official messages through London in particular has long been a source of irritation.

The Russian imperial family already have a cable from Vladivostok, the eastern point of Siberia, to Japan, so the new

line would give Russia through cable communication eastward instead of through London or Paris. The military and strategic importance of this is very great, for should Russia be arrayed against the triple alliance she could not communicate eastward to the outer world, but could always maintain communication eastward to the United States and to France.

Hawaii is also interested in the enterprise, as she regards it as a practical realization of her efforts to communicate with the outer world.

**STRIKE OF THE MINERS.**  
Little Chance of a Speedy Settlement of the Wage Question.

PITTSBURGH, March 8.—The miners are holding out for the 60-cent rate and reject all compromises. About 1000 men have been granted the demands and are at work at the few mines running to supply the local demand. It is estimated that of over 20,000 miners in the district 4000 refused to join the strike and are working at 55 cents a ton less. A dispatch from Clarksburg, W. Va., states that the Pittsburgh district officials are trying to get the miners there to quit work and thus cut off all supplies.

As was predicted last night, the Robbins Company miners in the first pool quit work to-day, although they were under contract, and will likely lose the ten per cent in wages held back by the company according to the agreement. The defections yesterday and to-day demonstrate that a working combination among the operators will be difficult to effect.

## On the Bear to Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Assistant Secretary Sims of the Interior Department has addressed a letter to Secretary Carlisle asking permission for Dr. Sheldon Jackson of the Agricultural Bureau to accompany the revenue cutter Bear to Alaska. Dr. Jackson has been allowed this privilege before.

## NEW TO-DAY.

# W. & J. SLOANE & CO.

## SPRING IMPORTATIONS

## SEVERAL CARS NEW FURNITURE



## HARRY IS CONVICTED.

Hayward Found Guilty of the Murder of Miss Ging.

## DEATH IS THE PENALTY.

Gloomy Jurors Who Only Did What Their Plain Duty Demanded.

## PROTECTING THE PRISONER.

Police Prevent an Angry Mob From Doing Violence to the Doomed Man.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 8.—"In two hours I will be a free man."

Thus said Harry Hayward to-day, and in less than three hours a jury of his peers gave the lie to his words, and placed its seal upon the word "guilty."

With the same immovable stolidity with which he has watched the trial of his case, the prisoner received the verdict of the jury. There was not a shadow of a change in color, not the relaxation of a single muscle, no visible collapse or sign of any emotion; ever the same cynical and sneering indifference. According to the statutes of the State of Minnesota, only one fate can await Harry Hayward—to be hanged by the neck until he is dead. Neither the jury nor the Judge could alter the sentence, no matter how strongly inclined they might be toward leniency.

For murder in the first degree the law provides only one penalty. Judge and jury alike are but the agents of the State for the execution of that law.

At the request of counsel for the defense, the pronouncing of the sentence was deferred until next Monday morning, but the verdict of the jury has made the sentence of Harry Hayward as certain as though the Judge had already announced it.

The jurymen looked stern and sad, and Hayward knew his fate before a word was spoken. No spectators were admitted. The only persons present when the verdict was handed in were police officers, two sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and reporters, besides the Judge and the clerks. Outside, a howling, anxious mob awaited the news, and awaited it with ghoulish impatience.

When Judge Smith arrived he issued strict orders to admit no one, and the injunction was religiously observed. Kobler, the County Clerk, asked in a tremulous voice whether the jury had agreed upon a verdict, and Neil McNeil, the foreman, stood up. His face was ghastly in its color and there was not a man on the jury unaffected by the intense gravity of the situation. Timberlake's dark eyes shone like slices from his ashen visage, and even the farmer members were visibly horrified with the stern duty devolving on them.

"We have agreed," said McNeil in a voice that was scarcely audible, and a folded piece of paper that meant life or death to the accused was handed to the clerk.

Judge Smith looked over the document first and returned it to Deputy Clerk Kobler.

"We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty," he read. Every eye was turned toward the condemned man. There was nothing in his face to indicate that he had heard a word of it. He threw his head back as the word "guilty" was pronounced, but it was only to adjust his collar-band. He did not change color by a single shade. Twice he coughed—that strange, hard, metallic cough that has been heard so often in the last few weeks. Then looking around at the crowd he raised his eyebrows inquiringly, as though to ask, "What next?"

During the polling of the jury he listened with evident interest to the answers, though what they might be could signify nothing to him. The expression on his face was one of indignation rather than any other sentiment.

Judge Smith then voiced his thanks to the jury for their labors in connection with the case. When the court announced that sentence would be deferred until Monday morning Hayward was evidently pleased. He expressed the opinion while being read from the courtroom that the verdict was an outrage and that he was a long way from the hangman yet.

Albert Hall, the Assistant County Attorney, received the verdict in a manner that said as plainly as words, "I knew it." When he arose to move an immediate sentence, Hayward had laughed and then glowered at the State's lawyer in an enraged manner. He feels a keen dislike for Hall on account of certain early indictments in the case, and has lost no opportunity to make this plain.

At 2:45 p. m. Hayward was taken downstairs and led back to jail under a strong police guard. In the belief that trouble might occur if the verdict was not accepted, a force of determined officers had been detailed to duty at the courtroom and vicinity. An immense crowd awaited the prisoner's coming. He grinned at the mob as it pushed forward over the pavement toward him, and it is doubtful whether Harry Hayward would have regretted an opportunity to mix matters with some of the noisiest. He was taken across the street on a dog trot with the yelling multitude at his heels.

"Good-by, Harry, old boy," cried one of the men at the top of his voice. "You're a dead duck."

"Not yet," said Hayward loud enough to be heard in radius of twenty feet. "Not quite a dead duck yet."

Matters looked threatening for a time. The officers massed around their prisoner determinedly, and there would have been serious trouble had any effort been made to attack. The entrance to the jail was at last reached, and a side door sent a dozen members of the crowd flying in different directions. Whatever the demonstration may have meant it resulted in nothing. Hayward was safely lodged in his cell.

In the courtroom, after the jurors were discharged, dozens of friends crowded around the men and there was an old-fashioned reunion. No restriction remained on the jury and they were willing to tell about their deliberations from the moment of retiring. It was learned that on the first vote taken a unanimous verdict of guilty was reached. This vote was not taken until after dinner. There was not a shadow of dispute as to what the verdict should be. It took but a moment to clear the courtroom.

After announcing that sentence would be deferred until Monday morning Judge Smith left the bench. The jurymen were conducted to the clerk's office where they were paid their fees for seven weeks' ser-

vice and then returned to the hotel. Samuel Dyer, whose illness came near compelling a new trial in the case, will not be taken home until to-morrow morning. During the last few days he had taken a turn for the better and his condition is not as serious as it was thought it would be. He will be compelled to remain in bed for at least a month.

At the request of the attorneys for the defense none of the prisoner's relatives were in the room when the verdict was read. Mr. and Mrs. Hayward, the prisoner's parents, were prostrated at the end of the morning session. All through the progress of the case they have stood the strain well, but the nearness of the end was too much for them to contemplate. Adry Hayward has not been in court for the last week. He has been at various places in the city, still in the company of a Deputy Sheriff, but he avoided the vicinity of the courtroom.

For two hours after the verdict had been announced a crowd of people remained discussing the case on the sidewalks and in the roads about the courthouse and jail. The unanimous opinion seemed to be that the verdict was a just one and that truth had prevailed.

It is understood that the indisposition of Mr. Erwin is really serious. After the close of his address this morning he collapsed, and for two hours was almost unable to see. Recovering to some extent, he at once left for St. Paul.

A messenger was in the courtroom with instructions to hurry to the Ozark as soon as a verdict was given. He left as soon as the word "guilty" had fallen from the lips of the clerk. Hayward made a motion as though he would intercept the boy, but he was not quick enough; the news had sped. In an inaudible whisper of time, almost a matter of seconds after the result was announced, a wild yell from the street told that it was already the property of the multitude.

Among the people congregated outside the courthouse were several hundred women, and the feeling among them seemed to be fully as hostile as that of the men.

To illustrate the consummate nerve and nonchalance of the accused, after he had been taken to the jail, following the retirement of the jury, he turned to Siries, one of the officers, with the remark: "Let's play a game of cards on the result," to which he replied, "I'll come in there and play, Harry, if you'll promise not to notice me."

## ARGUMENT AND CHARGE.

### Closing Scenes in Court Before the Jury Retired.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 8.—Court opened an hour earlier than usual to-day to give Mr. Erwin time to close his argument for the defense in the Hayward case, which had already lasted two days. Erwin began by pointing out that the loan Harry Hayward had made to Miss Ging had not been attacked in the evidence except by the word of Claus Blixt. The validity of this loan was the crux of the defense. It was evident that had the police machine been properly set in motion the mystery surrounding Miss Ging's behavior would have been solved and in a manner consistent with the noble character of the girl. At the same time it would have relieved this "innocent man from the chain under which he now rests."

Erwin then devoted himself to the alibi and claimed that all of Harry's time when he was involved by Blixt's testimony had been satisfactorily accounted for. In closing he said this was the most monstrous persecution in history, and continued:

"You are, in obedience to the pressure brought on you, to tear down all the rules of law; if fanaticism and the monstrosity of this alliance between the perjurer and the murderer are to induce you, then tell your artisans to remove from all our domes the statue of Justice. Tell them to put in her place a figure of the Hag of Hell. Take down your flag, the flag of your republic, the red and white and blue. Take it down, the old flag of freedom, and bid your officers raise in its place that polished, black face of hellish parody. You, gentlemen of the jury, you are in the hands of God; no power can mar or overthrow your verdict. Beware that you do not betray the conscience of the nation."

It took Judge Seagrave Smith forty minutes to read his charge to the jury. He declared that the verdict must be guilty as charged or not guilty. If the defendant was guilty it was premeditated. The Judge intimated that there could be no verdict of guilty less than murder in the first degree. He then explained the reasonable doubt theory at great length. He continued:

"To what extent the defense has discredited Blixt's testimony is for you gentlemen to say. They say his testimony was conflicting, and you have a right to take into consideration the condition of Blixt's mind that night. It is necessary for you to be satisfied that Blixt killed Miss Ging. Second, that Hayward incited the crime. If, when you retire, you are satisfied that Blixt killed the girl you may proceed; if not, do not consider the verdict further. But if Harry did incite, as charged, your verdict will be guilty. The State is not relying on circumstantial evidence, but has the positive testimony of Blixt that he killed Miss Ging, and the positive statement of Adry Hayward a few days before the murder that Harry said he was going to kill her. This testimony is also supported, as it must be, by much circumstantial evidence. You must decide how far this evidence is worthy of credence and how far it is corroborative. The testimony of an accomplice must be accepted with extreme care."

AMERICAN enterprise in Mexico is gaining ground. The demand from there for Dr. Price's Baking Powder increases daily.

## REFUSED SEPARATE RECEIVERS.

Judge Caldwell's Ruling as to the Colorado Midland.

St. Louis, March 8.—In chambers to-day Judge Caldwell of the United States Circuit Court gave an informal hearing to the attorneys of the Central Trust Company, representing the first mortgage bondholders of the Colorado Midland Railroad. They filed a motion asking for the appointment of separate receivers for the Colorado Midland, but Judge Caldwell refused to entertain it. He said that he did not propose to hear the application of the Colorado Midland, St. Louis and San Francisco, Atlantic and Pacific, or other auxiliary lines composing the Atchison system for separate receivers until the reorganization committee of the Atchison had a reasonable length of time in which to form their plan. Judge Caldwell added that if after this plan had been submitted its provisions were not satisfactory to any of the auxiliary lines then their applications for separate receivers would be in order, and not until then.

The Atchison receivers were not present, being represented by George R. Peck, the general solicitor, of Chicago.

## Winners of Chess Games.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The results of the fifth and sixth games of the London chess match, together with the scores of these games, have arrived in the city. As Teichmann had won four games to Meise's one, and one game drawn, he wins the match.

## CRUSHED ON A PIER.

Destruction of the Big Packet Steamer Longfellow.

## SEVEN PERSONS PERISH.

Thrilling Disaster on the Treacherous Ohio River.

## HURLED ON BY CURRENTS.

In Five Minutes the Magnificent Passenger-Boat Was Ground to Splinters.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Dead: David Aldrich, Rome, N. Y.; J. M. Carter, Newport, Ky.; clerk; Augustus Chauvet, New Orleans, barkeeper; James Miller, Cincinnati, colored porter; unknown young woman; W. J. Aull, Dayton, Ohio, body recovered and at the morgue; Mrs. W. J. Aull, Dayton, Ohio, certainly lost, body not recovered.

This is the death list so far as known from to-day's river disaster, in which the magnificent New Orleans steamer Longfellow was crushed on a bridge pier and sunk in less than five minutes.

Unfortunately the complete list may never be known. All the records of the steamer were lost with it and no passenger list is ever left ashore. For hours there were rumors of the loss of an invalid young woman from New York, accompanied by a female physician, but the constant assertion of the officers of the steamer that all the passengers were rescued except Mr. Aldrich and the statement of passengers that there was no panic or wild rushing for safety led to the hope that the rumor was groundless.

Later in the afternoon, in a portion of the wreckage which had been landed some distance below the city, the body of a young woman was found. She was wearing a satin night dress and a black skirt was about her form as if she had been in the act of dressing. A small satchel was in her hand, but it contained nothing to identify her.

The accident was one of peculiar horror. It was daylight, the fog had disappeared, and the great steamer, fearful of the peril of passing the bridge piers, had been given the assistance of the powerful towboat Hercules Carroll. When almost upon the pier the pilot found himself confronted with an alarming condition.

The powerful cross-currents, which no human foresight could have located, caught the long steamer like a toy and turned the boat away from the course he had given it. At the same time the smoke from the lower chimneys, which had been let down to allow the boat to pass under the bridges, was wholly obscuring the vision.

The Hercules Carroll's pilot, being located almost behind the great steamer, was also unable to see the boat's position, and more likely it was not strong enough to turn its eyes against the treacherous current.

And so the fated Longfellow was carried like a helpless thing against the pier and crushed into a wreck. So quick was the work of destruction that in five minutes not a vestige of the steamer was visible except bits of the wreckage. The carpenter had time to go into the hold with a lantern, whence he hurriedly returned with the report that nothing could save the Longfellow from immediate sinking.

## RAN INTO AN OPEN SWITCH.

FATAL WRECK ON THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXPRESS TRAIN.

THE SWITCH HAD BEEN TURNED AND NAILED DOWN BY UNKNOWN PERSONS.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 8.—The Southern Railway Express, which left Atlanta last night at 11 o'clock for Brunswick, ran into an open switch at Scotland this morning at 5:20 and was completely wrecked.

The switch had been turned and nailed down by unknown parties. Engineer Moore saw it, reversed his engine and applied the air-brakes. The express struck a freight-car on the siding and turned two Pullman sleepers over on their sides and tore up the tracks for a hundred yards.

Mrs. C. H. Guber of Pickens, Miss., and her baby were instantly killed. H. D. Hoffer and wife of Elyria, Ohio, were slightly hurt. Roland Reed and company were on board, bound for Jacksonville. Mr. Reed, Miss Isadore Rush, his leading lady, and Mrs. Mary Michaels were injured, but not seriously.

## Bad Money Makers Caught.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 8.—United States Marshal Smith and a force of deputies to-day captured Joseph Tribble, Edward Frieburg and John Reinhardt, all well-known and prominent residents of Forbes, a town eighteen miles from here, and a full set of counterfeiters' tools, including molds, and nearly half a peck of spurious silver dollars.

The dollars purport to be of the issue of 1833 and are of such good quality that it is almost impossible to detect them from the genuine. Tribble made a full confession, and other confederates will be arrested to-night.

For some months the counties north of here have been flooded with spurious dollars, and the Government's detectives had been unable to locate the den.

A SMALL quantity of Dr. Price's Baking Powder makes the biscuits better than double the quantity of low grade powders.

## BLEEDING HEARTS.

The Club That Played the Fascinating Game in the Registrar's Office Disrupted by a Quarrel.

The hand of affliction has fallen upon the Hearts Club, and the lonesome latter days of that unique organization stagger on under a crushing weight of gloom.

The club is composed of the men who watch the ball in the Registrar's office and must continue to watch them until the Legislature adjourns, and the people feel that a hand has been withdrawn from their pockets. It was organized shortly after election and is composed of Joe Keat-

ing, D. Q. Troy, Mr. Silver, Thomas Burke, Billy Jordan, Mr. Cass, Mr. Le Clair and Mr. Slattery. Policeman Mangano, related to ex-Chief Martin Burke, is on duty at the office and enforces a silent member of the club ere discord blighted his joy and malice camped on its hearthstone.

Night after night the members played hearts for ten cents a corner, and when Mr. Hinton was appointed Registrar, and dropped in one evening to see how his faithful assistants were getting along they invited him to take a hand, saying that they were playing just for fun, and to keep from sleeping. Mr. Hinton, whose ignorance of sin is comprehensive took a hand, and after a time departed satisfied that the genial young gentlemen would never think of gambling in the sacred precincts of his office, and Policeman Mangano true to his obligation as the silent member, did not enlighten him.

Several nights passed, and the Registrar's visit was almost forgotten, when the unpleasant event referred to in the foregoing cast its shadow over the organization. Mr. Keating and Mr. Troy quarreled over the game and made unfeeling remarks about each other and threatened to do great bodily injury to the one or the other and had a longing that was akin to pain to print obituary notices about each other.

Mr. Jordan offered to make peace or, if the fight, but his advances were treated with scorn. He was urged to solicit an introduction to himself. The deadly breach could not be bridged and now the club is in the throes of dissolution. Worse than all the Registrar has heard of the quarrel, and of the 10-cent a corner game and threatens to appoint himself a Lexow Committee with power to act.

## IROQUOIS AND THE CHARTER.

THE WARRIORS IN REGULAR SESSION DISCUSS ITS PROVISIONS.

M. M. Foote Pays His Respects TO THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

The members of the Iroquois Club who met last night to discuss the provisions of the new charter found they had mapped out entirely too much work for one evening, and adjourned after considering article II of that document, which relates to the legislative department of the city government. A brief synopsis by A. D. Lemon presented concisely the subject-matter of the article.

Mr. Lemon thought that the advantages to be gained from article II alone were sufficient to justify the people in accepting the charter even though it might be objectionable in some other particulars. The proposition to grant an exclusive franchise on any of the streets would cut out the power of any monopoly to own the city. The curse of the municipality had been a greedy monopoly whose grasp upon the city it had been impossible to break.

If the city should retain its own water works it would benefit as had Eastern cities such as Baltimore and Cleveland, where the water rate for service for which San Francisco pays \$8 was only 3 cents. D. M. Meisegies, however, thought the charter had many novel features, most of which were good, but many of them were already covered by the State law. If any change was advisable, such as the prevention of emergency laws, the rule should be made that a general law to be passed by the Legislature. The good points of the charter were expected to cover its many infamies, as the sugar coating makes many a bitter pill palatable.

The reference to the Legislature brought M. M. Foote to his feet in an instant. "I know the California Legislature," he said, "and hell cannot improve on it. If you do not do something now you must as well go to the devil as to the Legislature for relief."

That was the Legislature done! Passed a bill to prevent waterless men from smoking cigarettes, forbidden ladies to wear hats at the theater, and attempted to pass a bill prohibiting men from tampering with ladies' underwear! If there is anything so desirable for our city as to let us have it. If not, kill it—but for God's sake do not go to the Legislature!"

Wesley Reed opposed invoking legislative interference. The great principle of democracy was in the rule that the evils from which the city now suffers were the result of legislative interference in municipal matters. The new charter was the best ever proposed. It was directly in line with the provisions of the constitution of the United States, and was the nearest approach to the Brooklyn charter ever submitted to the people of any city in California. The section under discussion was wisely drafted, and it was well coincided with the Jeffersonian idea of what a legislative body should properly be.

Mr. Meisegies retorted that the new charter made of the Mayor a boss of the old time.

Patrick Lynch took up the cudgels in defense of the charter. He favored water works owned by the city. The present charter was valueless and he wanted a new one. Under existing conditions we were ruled by a man who was a Police Commissioner yesterday and a political boss to-day, and an all-powerful Mayor would be no worse at any rate.

The discussion of the advisability of endorsing the Mayor with such great power as is proposed by the new charter will come up next Friday.

HAWAII as a republic is flourishing. Dr. Price's Baking Powder is largely used in Hawaii.

## Wonders of Electricity.

It is said that if man thoroughly comprehended the nature of electricity, he might almost hope to become immortal. Electricity gathers, forms and crystallizes the elements of life. It also furnishes the material upon which the health of the body depends. It can be used to destroy disease germs and remove the injurious ingredients of all sorts. Among its latest uses is that of cleansing or clarifying the syrup prepared for sugar-making. A certain volatility evaporates the water in the syrup, and clears it better than any known chemical substance. The sugar factories are adopting it, and in due course of time this will be the approved process. Passing an electric current through a solution of salt forms caustic soda and muriatic acid. Electricity is a more powerful agent in separating chemical elements than any now in use, and has the added advantage of not introducing a new compound in the work. Heat from an electric furnace surpasses that obtained from coal. It is clean, manageable, and will someday be so economical that it will supersede all other means of heating. As it illuminates, so it is successful beyond the wildest dreams of its inventors. Electricity enters into almost all of the processes of human existence. It scarcely too much to say that our heating, lighting, transportation, general laboratories and food products will, within a few years, be entirely revolutionized by this new power. A quarter of a century ago such a thing as running a machine by electricity was unknown. Now over \$300,000,000 are invested in machinery of this sort. Truly the possibilities of the electric current have just begun to dawn upon us.—New York Ledger.

## George Vanderbilt's Hens.

There doubtless are people in the world who would envy the hens on George Vanderbilt's estate at Bar Harbor this winter. These aristocratic biddies live in a palatial residence heated by hot water. The floor is washed once a week. They have the choicest grains for food, and lettuce is grown in a hothouse for their especial delectation. They have responded with a liberal supply of eggs to the demands of the incubators are turning out the broilers that will be very satisfying to the Vanderbilt appetite this spring.—Lewiston Journal.

## PLASTERED PAIRS, Asthmatic and All Throat Affections.

are speedily relieved by the Chamberlain's Coughs and Colds, Dr. Jayne's Expecto-

## BOTH ON THEIR FEET.

So the Fight Between Griffio and Dime Was a Draw.

## EIGHT VERY HOT ROUNDS.

All the Points Seemed to Be in the Australian's Favor.

## PUNISHED HIS OPPONENT.

Each Fought Hard to Win the American Feather-Weight Championship.

BOSTON, March 8.—At Music Hall to-night in the presence of 3500 people, Young Griffio, the famous Australian feather-weight, and Jimmy Dime of Amsterdam, N. Y., for the 135-pound championship of America, fought eight rounds under rules which required the battle to be declared a draw if each man was on his feet at the close of the eighth round. As the conditions were fulfilled honors were even, although throughout the contest Griffio showed his superiority, leading and landing when and where he pleased. Dime, considering the punishment he received in the face and breast, made a clever showing. He seemed slightly overtrained.

Round 1—Griffio landed his right on Dime's jugular and got two right-hand punches in return. Dime landed twice, but missed. Griffio made several clever steps and the round closed in his favor.

Round 2—Dime landed short twice, and got a swift left from Griffio on the neck. Both led, Dime landing twice on Dime's face. Griffio landed twice on a clinch followed. On Griffio's left Dime ducked and fell. Griffio then got in twice with his right and again with his left on the heart, nearly knocking his opponent down. Dime planted a straight left on Griffio's ear, which Griffio returned. In-fighting closed the round.

Round 3—Griffio led and landed lightly. Dime led three times and missed. Griffio let out with his left and nearly floored Dime with a blow on the jaw. Dime led and missed. He repeated the same tactics several times with the same results.

Round 4—Griffio landed on Griffio's heart and got two severe punches on the ear. Dime led, Griffio landing both right and left. Dime rallied and got in two punches on Griffio's breast. Griffio landed twice. Dime looked sick.

Round 5—Dime opened with his left and missed twice. Dime got in on a recovery and Griffio replied with three quick left-hand punches, landing each time on Dime's mouth, and following up this with three others. Dime sat down groggy.

Round 6—Griffio led with the right for the wind and followed with the left on the mouth. Dime got in a right upper-cut, swung his left and missed. They sparred for wind until the close of the round with Griffio smiling.

Round 7—The last round opened with Dime leading for Griffio's wind, in which he got a terrific smash on the jaw. Griffio dodged a left-hander and got caught with the right. Dime led again, but missed, and was nearly floored by a left-hand punch in the jaw. Dime got in two right-handers on Griffio's head just as the gong sounded. Captain William Daly of Boston was the referee.

## YACHTRACES AT CANNES.

The Sainet Martial Defeats the Dakotah Very Easily.

CANNES, March 8.—At the request of the Prince of Wales the postponed race for Ogdene Golet and James Gordon Bennett Challenge Cup No. 1, now held by the Britannia, was again postponed to-day until Wednesday next to enable the Ailsa to get a new topmast and make other alterations.

The great event of to-day was a special match between Henry Allen's American yacht Dakotah and Comte de Rochechouart's Sainet Martial. The Sainet Martial beat the Dakotah 1 min. 55 sec. Lord Wolverton's Doushik won Lady Wolverton's prize, Bravo second, Fay third.

## ON THE WINTER TRACKS.

Winners of Running Events at New Orleans and Madison.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—Weather fine, track heavy. Six furlongs, Mamie won, Hodgson second, Bill White third. Time, 1:20. Seven furlongs, Silver Prince won, Taylor Hayden second, Tenny Jr. third. Time, 1:37. One mile, Mole won, Bonnie B second, Tippecanoe third. Time, 1:53. Six furlongs, Silver Prince won, Dr. Reed second, Guard third. Time, 1:21.

Five and a half furlongs, Herkimer won, Princess Rose second, Daniel third. Time, 1:12. St. Louis, March 8.—Results at Madison: Five-eighths of a mile, Freddy won, Brew Martin second, Anawan third. Time, 1:09. Nine-sixteenths of a mile, Ivanhoe won, Duddy Reed second, Lemon Blossom third. Time, 59. Five-eighths of a mile, Duten won, Shy Ellen second, Billy Duncan third. Time, 1:07. Nine-sixteenths of a mile, Courtney won, D. Lahey second, Shiloh third. Time, 59. Six furlongs, Halstead won, Van Zandt second, Lady Gay third. Time, 1:22.

A POSITIVE guaranty against ill luck in the kitchen is Dr. Price's Baking Powder. It always acts.

## Death of Sickness, the Inventor.

KANSAS CITY, March 8.—Frederick E. Sickness, aged 76 years, the inventor of the Corliss engine, died in his office this afternoon from heart disease. Among his many inventions was the Sickness automatic trip steam cutoff, which revolutionized the steam-engine of the world. He was born in Camden, N. J. He was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad.

## To Be Shot for Cowardice.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 8.—Lieutenant-Colonel Vosquein was sentenced by the court-martial to be shot for cowardice in the Yaqui campaign. It is claimed that his action caused the death of a number of soldiers.

## Diversion of Actors.

The death of Howell Osborne serves to recall to the minds of the many the curious escapades in which Osborne and Fay Templeton engaged in Paris. One night they were so much annoyed by a boozey hickman that they shut him up in his vehicle, and then, mounting the box together, they drove wildly up and down the boulevards. This, however, was not as exciting as Nat Goodwin's experience. In a moment of exuberance he mounted a horse and galloped madly down the Champs Elysees, followed by an army of infuriated gendarmes.

Nat didn't care a cent. He'd have been galloping still if his horse hadn't jumped over the hedge in front of the Tuileries and landed Nat in a circular bed of fleurs-de-lis. Chicago Herald.

## ABOUT TIDAL WAVES.

A River Can Produce Them as Well as Ocean at Times.

"Appropos of the Atlantic tidal wave of last Friday," said an ancient mariner, "an account of one nearer home might be of interest at this time. It isn't necessary to have an ocean of water to produce one of these waves by long odds. Old Lake Michigan could get up a prime article in that line and show Chicago a few things heretofore unthought of."

"All that would be necessary would be an earthquake in the lake, and then there would be from six to ten feet of water here in no time. The story that I started to tell you has an earthquake as the prime cause, a tidal wave as an immediate effect, and a ruined town as the result."

"New Madrid, Mo., was destroyed by the 'Great Shake,' as it was called, in the year 1811. The whole Mississippi Valley was affected. The center of violence was at Little Prairie, near New Madrid. The vibrations were felt over the Ohio Valley as high up as Pittsburg. New Madrid suffered more than any other town on the Mississippi."

"At that time Indians were dangerous, and the persons engaged in carrying produce in boats to New Orleans kept in company for mutual defense. In the middle of the night of December 16 there was a terrible shock and jarring of the boats so that the crews were all awakened and hurried on deck, thinking of an Indian attack. The noise and commotion were dreadful, but soon stopped."

"In the morning loud roaring and hissing were heard, and there was a great boiling up of the waters of this Mississippi in huge swells, tossing the boats about so violently that the men were thrown about on the decks. The water of the river changed to a reddish hue, then became black with mud thrown up from the bottom, while the surface, lashed by the agitation of the earth beneath, was covered with foam, which, gathering into masses, the water welled, floated along on the trembling surface."

"The earth opened in wide fissures, and closing again threw the water, sand and mud in huge jets higher than the tops of the



## LOVE CONQUERED HER AMBITION.

MISS JULIETTE DOWNS GIVES UP  
THE STAGE TO FOLLOW HER  
HUSBAND.

DR. RUPERT BLEU HER CHOICE.

SHE WAS LEADING LADY OF  
KEENE'S DRAMATIC COMPANY  
IN CHICAGO.

Dr. Rupert Bleu of the United States Marine Hospital Service and his bride arrived from Chicago last night and are now preparing to make their home in San Francisco. To all intents and purposes they made a runaway match of it as Mrs. Bleu, formerly Miss Juliette Downs, was to



Mrs. Bleu (nee Downs).  
[Sketch from life for the "Call" by Gray.]

have appeared at McVicker's Theater in Chicago as Marion de Lorne to Keene's "Richelieu" on the night she was married and left for this city. Instead of going to rehearsal after the afternoon, she and Dr. Bleu went quietly to St. Mary's Church and were married.

The bride is well known to San Francisco theater-goers. She was leading lady in the Keene Company when it was here last December, and as Lady Ann in "Richard III" and Jessica in the "Merchant of Venice" she won all hearts by her splendid portrayals of those characters. She is the only daughter of V. T. Downs, manager of the Texas and Gulf Railroad, and her home was in Galveston, Tex. She is a graduate of the Villa Maria College in Montreal, Canada, and is a woman of many accomplishments. She is a fine linguist, an accomplished musician, playing skillfully the piano, violin and guitar, and is also an amateur singer of no mean ability. During the tour of the Keene Company through Texas this winter, owing to the prominence of the young lady's father, as well as to her own merits as an actress, the press of the Lone Star State rang with her praises and theater parties from all over the country were made up to go see her act.

Through all her triumphs she never forgot her lover, and when they met in Chicago last month the date of their marriage was set. Their plans were all upset, however. Last Monday Dr. Bleu received instructions to report to Surgeon in Charge Godfrey at San Francisco. He told his betrothed of his sudden order and she at once decided to throw up her engagement and accompany him.

Dr. and Mrs. Bleu were seen in their rooms at the Occidental Hotel yesterday. In spite of the long and tedious journey they both seemed as bright and cheerful as though they had only just come from a drive.

Mrs. Bleu is a remarkably pretty woman and as her husband is a very handsome man they make a striking couple. They were a little late in getting married, for the fact of their marriage had been telegraphed, but took it good humoredly and gave all the facts in the case without the slightest hesitation.

"Why did I take to the stage? Simply because I was ambitious. I did not want to go through life in a humdrum fashion, and as there are only a few spheres in which a woman can make a success, I chose the stage. But that is all over now. I have found a sphere which suits me thoroughly, and in a few weeks the public will have forgotten that there ever was such an humble individual as myself.

"I am content, as I am sure home life will suit me a great deal better than the rush and excitement attending the life of an actress. My father and mother knew of my engagement to Dr. Bleu and gave their consent to our marriage. My mother was present at the ceremony."

Dr. Rupert Bleu is a surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital Service. He came here to succeed Dr. H. W. Xenas, who has been in charge of the branch hospital in the Appraisers' building. The latter has made a record for himself as a skillful and courteous physician, and will engage in private practice with the good wishes of all who know him.

Dr. Bleu was born in South Carolina and was educated in the universities of Virginia and Maryland. He entered the United States Marine Hospital Service in 1892, and has since served in Cincinnati, Cairo, Ill., Galveston, Tex., and Charleston, S. C. It was while he was on duty in Galveston that he met his wife. It was a case of love at first sight, and the end is known. "I like what I have seen of San Francisco very much," said Dr. Bleu when asked about his first impressions. "My wife knows the city very well and she will show me around. I expect to be here about three years and will take charge of my office to-morrow. I don't feel comfortable out of harness, so I want to get to work as soon as possible. My wife and I want as little notoriety as possible. Of our marriage I expect to hear nothing, and that will soon be forgotten, and we will then settle down into plain matter-of-fact people."

**SUED FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.**  
An Italian Poultry-Dealer Wants Pay for a Chicken.

Paul D. Martini, a poultry-dealer, has sued Charles B. Holbrook, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in the Justice's Court, for 75 cents, for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Holbrook, hearing complaints that Italian poultrymen were plucking chickens without first killing them, thereby submit-

ting the fowls to unnecessary pain, called on the plaintiff, and after pricing chickens, selected one for which he agreed to pay 75 cents, on condition that the bird be delivered to him immediately, plucked and ready for the services of the cook. This was agreeable to the dealer, who proceeded to draw his knife across the throat of the unfortunate chicken and extract the feathers from the quivering carcass. When the work was complete he handed the fowl to the secretary, who immediately placed him under arrest for cruelty to animals, deeming that the chicken was still sufficiently alive when the plucking process began to warrant a belief that it suffered from the operation. He refused to pay for the chicken on the ground that it was evidence, and though Dr. Martini has repeatedly asked for a liquidation of the account Holbrook persists in his refusal. Judgment is asked for "75 cents, percentage, interest and costs."

**LEONARD GROVER JR. SUED.**  
Jay Rial Wants Payment on an I O U.

J. A. Miller, as assignee of J. Rial, the actor, whose huge dogs have been the feature of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" shows for years past, has sued Leonard Grover Jr. in the Justice's Court for \$50.

Both Rial and Grover are excellent poker-players, and during a recent meeting in New York engaged in their favorite pas-



Dr. Rupert Bleu.  
[From a photograph.]

time. Grover Jr. played in poor luck, and when the game broke up, in order to redeem his checks, he gave Rial an I O U for \$50, neglecting to take it up when a sudden call to San Francisco to accept a leading part in a local theater caused him to hurry away from the Eastern metropolis. Rial, with an eye to the main chance, sent the brief document to this city for collection and Grover's refusal to settle to the suit.

The world's supply of fine food would be incomplete without its proportion of Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

**GOOD-BY TO PASTOR HENRY.**  
BAPTISTS HAVE THEIR FORMAL PARTING WITH THE EVANGELIST.

If He Had His Life to Live Over He Would Do Nothing Different.

The formal farewell reception to Rev. J. Q. A. Henry was held at the First Baptist Church last night, on Eddy street, between Jones and Leavenworth. Good-bys were said, although Mr. Henry does not leave San Francisco for Chicago until next Tuesday.

The reception, which included addresses and music, was held in the Sunday-school rooms. The superintendent's platform was decorated with lilies and ivy, while scattered around the room were palms and ferns. Festoons of lilies, ferns and ivy almost hid the walls from view and gave the room an appearance of a summer garden.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry occupied seats on the platform, where William Chamberlain presided. Rev. Mr. Russell of Hamilton-square Church offered a prayer. Mr. Chamberlain reviewed the work of Mr. Henry during the past five years.

Deacon Norris spoke on behalf of the congregation of the regret felt at Mr. Henry's leaving.

J. A. Wiles expressed the sorrow of the Young People's Society, to whom Mr. Henry had been such great assistance. Remarks by Rev. Messrs. Hobart, Palmer, Dietz and Sunderland were followed by a duet by Miss Partridge and a duet by Mr. Evans and Miss Partridge.

Rev. Mr. Henry thanked those assembled for the kind expressions manifested, and then stated if he had the past five years to live over he would follow exactly the same course he had pursued. "I have no apology to make for the stand I took in the public affairs of San Francisco. If the opportunity and conditions offered again I would once more take the stand I took in the anti-due movement."

He outlined his career in this city and renewed the stand he took regarding Meyer's history in the public schools. He said he would do the same thing over again if opportunity offered. He believes it is too late in the day for ministers to sit in their study and permit corruption to pass unchallenged. They must get out and work.

He said that the church was in a more flourishing condition than it had been for fifteen years. With a blessing for those present and a good-bye to all his friends in San Francisco he closed his remarks.

Light refreshments were served by the following ladies: Mrs. N. Brace, Mrs. W. Fraser, Mrs. G. Abbott, Mrs. D. L. Moody, Miss H. Holland and Mrs. Clark. Those who had taken part in the preparations for the evening's entertainment were: Mrs. Grear, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Hodgen and Mrs. William Fraser.

**School Vacations Changed.**  
The Board of Education meeting as a committee of the whole on Thursday decided to recommend before the next meeting of the board that the long summer vacation of the schools be extended from June 7 to July 22, a space of six weeks instead of from June 1 to July 8, covering five weeks. This will give two months of twenty-one weeks each instead of one month and another of twenty-four weeks.

It was also decided to make the March vacation two weeks instead of one.

A CAREFUL housekeeper always has Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house.

## A GUN FOR THE NAVAL RESERVE.

IT HAS BEEN ORDERED AND WILL  
ARRIVE HERE WITHIN  
A MONTH.

GOSSIP FOR THE MILITARY.

THE LOYAL LEGION WILL VISIT  
ECHO MOUNTAIN AND SAN  
DIEGO.

The members of the Naval Reserve are jubilant over the consideration shown that branch of the service by the Legislature. Under the reorganization the battalion will be increased by one company, which will be located at Santa Cruz.

The new Accles Improved Gatling gun, which has been ordered from the East for the use of the reserve, is expected to arrive within a month. A competitive drill of all the companies will determine its possession, the company making the best showing on the drill being rewarded by the possession of the gun.

The Accles gun has several points of superiority over the old model, among which may be mentioned a modification of the operating-crank, which prevents oscillation of the piece and insures greater accuracy of fire. The firing mechanism can also be thrown in or out of gear instantly without interrupting the motion of the crank, thus regulating the discharge and preventing any waste of ammunition. A safety device operated by a small key throws the cocking-cam out of action, furnishing a precaution against accidents and a ready means of disabling the piece in case of capture. The device also prevents the snapping of the firing-pins and the consequent injury to the gun while it is being shown to visitors.

There will be a battalion drill of the reserve on Van Ness avenue next Monday evening, at which the officers will appear in service uniform and the seamen in white suits and leggings. Companies C and D will each furnish one section of sixteen men with Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, and Company B will furnish two sections with Hotchkiss guns and 3-inch rifles. The remaining portions of the various companies will parade as infantry.

There have been fourteen men discharged from the Reserve on account of death or removal and two for non-payment of dues.

The militiamen who served during the strike last July will receive their pay at their armories next week. The checks are now being made out in Sacramento and they will be distributed by Paymaster-General Chadbourne. Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Hecht has been ordered to report to General Dimond for duty, and it is said he will assist in paying the men. Colonel Albert E. Castle, retired, is also ordered to report for duty.

The sentence of the court-martial held in this city in November last, discharging Captain S. P. Blumenberg, retired, from the service, has been approved by the Governor.

The members of the Loyal Legion will hold their stated meeting at Echo Mountain, near Pasadena, next Sunday. About a carload of the members will go from this city, leaving by the 5 o'clock train Friday night. It is expected that a rate of \$20 will be secured for the round trip between here and Los Angeles. The meeting will

be held in the Echo Mountain Hotel, and next day the companions will be entertained at dinner in San Diego. There will be several ladies in the party.

The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Sacramento on the 22d prox. in the Assembly chamber of the State Capitol. The election of officers for the ensuing term is the most important business to come before the campmeeting. The most prominent candidates for division commander are: Charles E. Wilson of this city, the present judge advocate of the organization; W. R. Thomas of Oakland, commander of Appomattox Post, and John Burke, the Sacramento member of the council of administration. W. B. Maydwell of Sacramento, adjutant of Sumner Post, is the only candidate for senior vice-division commander. The junior vice-division commander, J. T. Sullivan of Santa Cruz and George W. Hopkins of Arcata are mentioned. The encampment will also fill five vacancies on the board of directors of the Veterans' Home Association.

The divisional convention of the Women's Relief Corps will take place in the Senate chamber at the same time. In regular army and navy circles there is little in the way of news. Chief Paymaster Major A. E. Bates has returned to duty from leave at New York. Major Maynard of the same corps is recovering from his recent illness, and Major W. H. Comey, who has been temporarily on duty here, is awaiting orders for his departure.

Colonel George H. Mendell, who has been ordered here for many years, is in the direct line of promotion to succeed Brigadier-General Casey as chief of the engineer corps. General Casey will be retired in May and Colonel Mendell in October, so that at best he will wear the star only a few months.

Naval officers are trying to wear their ships ordered to San Francisco instead of being kept at Mare Island when in this port. They think the people should be given an opportunity of inspecting the big vessels of war. It is claimed that the ships have been kept at Mare Island largely because of political influence.

**TROUBLES OF THE LANGS.**  
Mrs. Lang May Keep Her Child for a Week.

The controversy between M. H. Lang and Mrs. Lang over the custody of their child came before Judge Trout yesterday. Mr. Lang alleges that his wife, who was divorced from him several years ago, is not a fit person to care for the child—a lit-

tle girl of 6 years—and he wants the court to give the child to him. He had a warrant sworn out charging his wife with cruelty, but not having been able to find her he had not served it. The specific act of cruelty which he charged consisted in leaving the child on the doorstep of the institution, where she was kept, until her cries attracted the attention of passers-by, the mother having in the meanwhile gone off without ringing the doorbell.

The matter was finally settled by giving the child to the mother until next Friday, when, on a motion to modify the decree, the case will come up for trial.

**OFFICER REYNOLDS' CAPTURE.**  
Three Young Men Arrested for Attempted Burglary.

For some time past numerous burglaries have been accomplished in the vicinity of Clarendon Heights and the Western Addition. Everything pointed to the fact that they were committed by boys, and suspicion fell upon three who have been watched by the police.

They were George Wilson, alias Lynch, and Thomas Lee, aged 17 years each, and John Kearny, aged 15. Yesterday Police Officer Harry Reynolds saw them on Clayton street and they made three different attempts to break into houses. At the third house the officer, with the aid of two laborers, captured the young marauders and locked them up on a charge of attempted burglary.

Officer Reynolds is quite sure that these are the troublemakers he seeks, and also that they are the ones who forced an entrance into Police Officer "Scotty" Campbell's house a few days ago. It is likely that other charges will be placed against them.

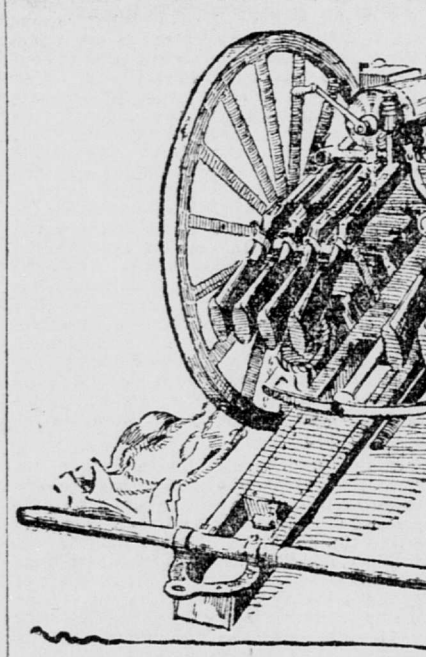
**HOWE WAS IN CONTEMPT.**  
IT COSTS HIM TWENTY DOLLARS TO CALL SPINNETTI A "DAGO."

The divorce case of Whald against Whald has been reopened and in the reopening the differences between the various attorneys connected with the case have been in a measure settled and George W. Howe has been fined \$20 for contempt of court.

Originally the case was a divorce proceeding, but it has lately developed into a squabble among attorneys. But the decree of divorce has been set aside and with the leaving of the contempt fine the case has once more become what it was—an action for divorce brought by Catherine Whald against Charles Whald, a ship-carpenter of Benicia.

The case before Judge Daingerfield yesterday was a motion made by A. J. Spinnetti to set aside the decree of divorce and default entered by Whald's former attorney, G. W. Howe, on the ground that the default was unauthorized and the decree was procured through the influence, if not more, of this attorney, Howe.

Howe took exception to the remarks of Spinnetti in making the motion, and he concluded his address to the court with the muttered allegation that Spinnetti was a "dago." Spinnetti heard the words and called the attention of the court to them. Howe said he had not uttered the word "dago," but had said "dago," though wherein the difference lay he was at a loss to explain. Seeing the clouds gathering on the judicial brow Howe then proceeded to make apologetic to everybody, but he only succeeded in partially squaring himself, for the court imposed \$20 worth of



THE NEW GUN FOR THE NAVAL RESERVE.  
[From an engraving.]

contempt, and ordered that the free-spoken ex-attorney should spend four days in jail if he did not pay it. Howe had \$10 in his pocket, and some friend "staked" him the extent of \$10 more, so he paid his fine.

There was considerable objection from various attorneys as to the affidavit submitted by Howe in answer to the affidavit by Spinnetti, and for the greater part of the day a session of the time of the court was taken up in listening to speeches of vindication. It finally ended with the ruling of the court that the affidavit submitted by Howe be thrown out, and because it was scandalous and impertinent, and that it be done without prejudice to attorneys Meldon and Hernan, who, if this last phrase had not been included, would have been reflected upon. They were both included in the statements of Howe. The case comes up next Thursday for trial.

**WHERE CAN A SUCCESSFUL RIVAL TO DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER BE FOUND? NOWHERE.**  
It has distanced all competitors.

**GARCIA IS SORRY.**  
He Should Not Have Defaulted in His Divorce Suit.

Frank Garcia, the barkeeper of a Montgomery-street saloon, kept by his father, was before Judge Hunt yesterday in the guise of one who had contempt for the court. His contempt consisted in refusing to obey the order of the court to pay his ex-wife \$75 a month alimony. Garcia had let the divorce suit brought by his wife go by default, but at that time he never expected to be charged \$75 a month alimony. He had had an idea to that effect at the time he would have contested vigorously, and he explained to the court yesterday. He declared that he had no interest in the saloon where he works, but was employed at a salary of \$125 a month. Should he pay \$75 of this out for the support of an ex-wife, he represented, he would be seriously handicapped in his race for a living. He therefore asked that the case be reopened and that he be allowed to disprove the grounds upon which his wife secured her divorce from him.

**Unspeakingly Miserable.**  
Is the man or woman troubled with dyspepsia. Heart palpitations, sour stomach, heartburn, uneasiness of the nerves, oppression or a sense of weight on the chest, are among its symptoms. Foster's Stomach Bitters cures it, and entirely overcomes constipation, biliousness, rheumatic, kidney and malarial complaints. Use this thorough remedy systematically and it will achieve permanent results.

## THE FLIGHT OF TWO BIGAMISTS.

THOMAS J. DUFFEY DESERTS HIS  
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Duffey came from Boston about two years ago; in January, 1894, obtained an appointment as extraman in engine company 1, on Pacific street, near Sansome, and

was promoted eventually, at District Engineer P. H. Shaughnessy's suggestion, to the position of driver of engine 5. He gained considerable prominence in the Fire Department by his proficiency, and from the time he obtained his appointment up to the day he disappeared boarded at the home of his mother-in-law, but after his marriage to Miss Brown was at home but three nights, claiming that his duties required his presence at the engine-house at other times.

He gave the name James Duffey on November 8, 1894, when he obtained the license to marry Miss Brown, and was married under that name to her by Justice J. E. Barry. When he obtained a license to marry Mary McCuean on January 31 in Oakland he gave the name Thomas J. Duffey, and was married under that name by Rev. Father Michael King. Duffey was also at that time a resident of Sacramento and that Mary McCuean was a resident of Oakland.

Duffey asked Rev. Father Corcoran to perform the ceremony of the first marriage, but his request was refused on the ground that the priest did not know him well enough.

Ex-Judge F. A. Hornblower and Miss Lizzie Brown, sister of the bride, were the witnesses of Duffey's marriage to Mary Brown. Miss Kittie McDonald, employed in the California Biscuit Company's factory, and Eugene Sullivan, who has no known occupation, but makes his headquarters at a saloon in Battery and Green streets, were the bridesmaid and groomsmen, respectively, at the second "marriage."

Both the McCuean family and Miss McDonald claim they knew nothing of the first marriage when the second one took place.

Duffey is a man of considerable intelligence, is sober and industrious, and made for himself in the time he has lived in San Francisco a name for wonderful energy and ambition. He was one of District Engineer Shaughnessy's favorites and was distinctly popular among his fellow firemen. He is of dignified presence, weighs about 175 pounds, and is about 5 feet 10 inches tall, but his otherwise good-looking face is marred somewhat by deep pockmarks on the nose and at each side of the nose. He wore when he left the city a sack coat of black, dark-gray check trousers and a reddish-brown derby hat.

It is not believed that the eloping couple can have gone far as their friends say, neither of them had much money at the time they left.

As well try to catch a comet as to equal in surpassing excellence Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

**TO BENEFIT THE LIBRARIES.**  
A CENTRAL CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION FORMED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

PROMINENT PEOPLE ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP—OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Library Association of Central California was organized in this city last night. J. C. Rowell, librarian of the University of California, G. T. Clark, librarian of the Public Library, and A. M. Jellison, librarian of the Mechanics' Institute, have had in mind the formation of such an organization for some time past, and recently sent out notices to those interested in library work to attend a meeting for the purpose of forming a regular association.

Those present were: G. T. Clark, librarian of the Free Public Library; J. C. Rowell, librarian of the University of California; C. K. Jones, assistant librarian of the University of California; J. M. Allen, trustee of the Alameda Public Library; W. E. Coleman, ex-librarian of the Richmond (Cal.) Public Library; Henry F. Peterson, librarian of the Oakland Public Library; Andrew Cleary, librarian of the Old Fellows' Library; N. J. Casey, secretary of the San Francisco Public Library, and A. M. Jellison, librarian of the Mechanics' Institute.

The following officers were elected: J. C. Rowell, president; George T. Clark, vice-president; A. M. Jellison, secretary; Andrew Cleary, treasurer.

The president will appoint an executive committee consisting of five members. A constitution and by-laws making all library officers ex-officio members of the association, and declaring the objects of

the organization to be the increasing of the usefulness of libraries and kindred bodies, were adopted.

The following were elected members by a unanimous vote:

Judge J. V. Coffey, Judge Hunt, Judge Sanderson, Albert Gruning, Frank Norton, President Martin Kellogg of the University of California, Professor Kellogg of the San Francisco High School, Miss Kingsbury of the San Francisco High School, A. H. Yoder of the San Francisco Normal School, Professor Bernard Moses, Professor W. A. Merrill, Mr. Hayne of the University of California, Miss Ina D. Coolbrith, Horace Wilson and Professor C. S. Young of the Lowell High School.

It was decided to read at each meeting papers on practical matters pertaining to libraries, and to invite members to submit papers on interesting subjects.

**TWO MEN BADLY BURNED.**  
An Accident on the Bawnmore at the Union Iron Works.

A slight explosion of gas on the steamer Bawnmore yesterday morning resulted in severe injuries to two employees of the Union Iron Works. The vessel is being repaired at the latter place, and the two men went into the hold with a lighted candle. Immediately there was a bright flare of light and the men were knocked backward. Their cries brought assistance, and their comrades carried them out on deck. Subsequently they were removed to a neighboring drugstore, where it was discovered that their hair had been singed and their faces and throats badly burned. They were taken to their homes, and it will be several days before they can go to work again.

It appears that David Llewellyn, a brother of Hon. William Llewellyn, member of the Assembly from Los Angeles, and Frederick Pilgrim went into the tank-hold of the steamer to make some repairs, and when the explosion of the oil gas took place Llewellyn was knocked down. Pilgrim, badly burned, hurried up the ladder, but hearing the cries of his wounded and suffocating companion bravely went back into the oily tank and carried him into the open air.

The Bawnmore is the unlucky ship of the ocean. She has had accidents in every portion of the globe and suits without number. Several of her owners have been bankrupted, and her captain is suing the vessel for his wages.

ARE you in a hurry with the biscuit? A friend in need is Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

**FRENCHMEN AND PARISIANS.**  
REV. E. J. DUPUY LECTURES ON SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF HIS NATION.

PARIS IS NOT SO BLACK AS IT HAS BEEN PAINTED—A MOCKING CITY.

"French Character" was the subject of an amusing lecture last night in Union-square Hall by Rev. E. J. Dupuy. The speaker used his native language and most of his hearers were members of the French colony.

"As a rule," he said, the French live tranquilly in their own country, and trouble but little about the outside world. In the provinces the family exists almost entirely in a patriarchal sense, and there is little individual independence. The girls there do not cook and keep house, but they do not understand literature or art. If you chanced for instance to ask one of them, "Have you read Zola's novel 'Le Reve'?"—you know he wrote that book for young girls, and she would not tell you 'tis in verse or prose? The provincial girl, in short, can keep house, but you must not expect her to make conversation. She cannot do it.

The Parisian is a being apart. He is volatile, inconstant, and like the thermometer he changes with the weather. Impertinence is the Parisian's specialty. You may go to America, Russia, Italy or England, but you will not find real intelligence out of Paris. The Parisian can be roughly impertinent, but his mockery is enveloped in politeness, like a pill in sugar. The foreigner does not always see through it. An Englishman, for instance, never understands, on the contrary he thanks the Parisian for his extreme politeness.

The speaker then explained how a woman in a "loud" toilette, or a man with "a caricature of a face" can never take ten steps in Paris without overhearing something ear-tling either from the passers-by or the street gamins. But if you are assailed this way it is better not to get angry; you only expose yourself to further ridicule." Mr. Dupuy stated, however, that in spite of these Parisian proclivities the Frenchman is courteous and polite, both by nature and tradition. Then he fired a few shots into the Bourgeois controversy.

"In America France has been treated as inferior to all with regard to her women. Well, it is unjust. Take any foreigner, American or otherwise, when he gets to Paris he goes to visit the libraries and the charitable institutions? No; he seeks out the resorts that he condemns elsewhere. France has more purity than people believe, and she is perhaps wrong not to defend herself a little. She contents herself, however, with shrugging her shoulders and attending to her own business."

An ingenious Scotchman has devised a thread-spinning apparatus that is operated by two trained mice. In driving the little mill with their paws the animals travel a distance of 10½ miles.

In Switzerland there is a law by which railway and steamboat companies, factory establishments, etc., are liable to indemnify their employees in case of accidents, or their widows and children in case of their death.

YOU CAN'T STOP US!

We're going right on giving the people the benefit of our low rent—a clean saving of 25 per cent.

We're over on Mission street, but don't let that worry you—our stock of Furniture's just as big and fine as any in the city.

And our Carpets—just as good as our Furniture.

**INDIANAPOLIS FURNITURE CO.**  
750 Mission St.

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CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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vertising Bureau, 11th and Market streets, New  
York, N. Y.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1895

Votes are in demand.

The people watch the Governor.

Fireman Budd, turn on the cold water.

Brace up, Mr. Mayor, and make the  
beggars go.

The Gaiety girls are gone, but the girls  
that remain are gay.

Vacaville cheers the lenten diet with the  
luxury of fresh fruit.

The new era is coming in with a rush,  
and cherries are ripe.

Fewer beggars and more flower-stands  
would improve the streets.

Traffic will never move easily so long as  
it has to move over cobblestones.

It is a pity that Gresham hasn't some of  
Bissell's sense of wholesome resignation.

Congress left Democracy with nothing  
to stand on, but it can sit down on Grover.

We defend Republicanism when we de-  
nounce the representatives who disgrace it.

Fat fees and high taxes make a good  
living for tax-eaters, but are death to tax-  
payers.

Street begging is a public nuisance that  
a little well-directed energy would soon  
remedy.

Swearing at the tariff-tinkers is virtually  
taking an oath to support the industries of  
the country.

A coal-miners' strike in Pennsylvania is  
getting to be as much of an annual racket  
as house-cleaning.

Party men are organized to support  
political principles, but what do non-par-  
tisans get together for?

Everybody boasts of representative gov-  
ernment, but very few are proud of what  
their representatives do.

It matters little which route the San  
Joaquin road takes so long as it gets there  
and is able to branch out.

If there was even a single bubble of rep-  
utation left to the fiasco Congress, the re-  
port of Cannon exploded it.

Whether we are to have an extra session  
of Congress or not depends very largely on  
how Grover likes the fishing.

Patience, practice and perseverance will  
do anything; they have even succeeded in  
electing a Senator from Idaho.

A Cuban revolution always seems to be  
made of some kind of stuff that ends in  
smoke, but is never up to snuff.

Breaking the Republican campaign  
pledge on the part of a legislator is equiv-  
alent to breaking with the party.

Mud roads in the country and cobble-  
stones in the city have long been out of  
date and ought to be out of sight.

If Grover should manage to get his hook  
caught in his coat-tails he could boast of  
catching the biggest sucker on record.

If the Fresno raisin men will stick to it,  
they will find as much profit in cultivat-  
ing co-operation as in growing raisins.

Democratic extravagance in Congress is  
no excuse for Republican extravagance at  
Sacramento, but it is a very strong warn-  
ing.

It is altogether probable that Tariff Re-  
form Wilson will give us free trade in  
foreign stamps and a deficiency in the  
postal revenues.

It appears bad to have so many frauds  
in various parts of the country exposed  
every day, but it would be worse if they  
were not exposed.

There is no good reason why the city  
should not issue bonds, pay its creditors,  
improve the streets and proceed to be an  
up to date metropolis.

Although the late Congress did nothing  
in the way of statesmanship, it managed  
to get away with more money than any  
other Congress on record.

Since the legislators were so generous in  
dividing the spoils with the attaches, it is  
probable the attaches will now declare  
dividends for the legislators.

Li Hung Chang once more bobs up as  
the greatest man in China and points with  
pride to the fact that though his country  
fell he saved his peacock feather.

Perhaps the Mayor and the Chief of  
Police were not aware that there were any  
beggars on the streets, or any ordinance  
against them, until they read the CALL.

The prompt conviction of Hayward for  
the murder of Miss Gung scores a good  
point for the law of Minnesota and the  
next thing is to see how promptly it can  
be enforced.

The proposed plans for beautifying the  
water front are good and when carried out  
will form an attractive feature of that  
new and better San Francisco that every  
good citizen desires to see.

Let us hope that the first step toward  
peace in the Orient will be a cessation of  
the verbosity of the war correspondents  
and a reduction of the reports from that  
country to the limits of legitimate news.

When the idle attaches shall have com-  
pleted the work of sucking sparrows' eggs  
and jerking foreign blankets off California  
beds, they might be set to work to take up  
the cobblestones and pelt the silurians out  
of town.

The reappearance of the Conlin claim at  
Sacramento is another evidence of how  
hard it is to kill a bad measure so long as  
there is a boodle behind it. Conlin has no  
claim against the city that can be enforced  
in equity or law, and the Supreme Court  
has already decided that to pay his de-  
mand would be to give away the money of  
the people in violation of the constitution.  
His claim is not large, but if paid would  
open the way for others of a like nature  
that would cost the city millions of dollars  
to satisfy. It should be promptly  
squashed by the Governor.

## CLEVELAND'S COLLAPSE.

The industry of the country has been paralyzed, the revenues have been re-duced by the needs of government, the expenditures have been raised to above a billion dollars, a spying income tax has been imposed upon the people, the pensions of honorable veterans have been diminished, the bonded debt of the Nation increased by \$150,000,000, Congress has ad-journed and Cleveland has gone fishing—behold the results of two years of Demo-cratic supremacy.

For much of the evil of these two dis-astrous years Congress may be justly blamed, but the greater portion of the evil has been due to Grover Cleveland. This stupid, sullen, stolid man, vast of neck, vaster of stomach and vastest of all in his egotism, has been the destroyer of his party, the scourge of the people and the disgrace of the Nation. His rise to office was accidental and his course has been the inevitable consequence of electing a man with a bare capacity for a Sheriff's office, to the august position of President of the United States.

Cleveland went into office for his first term as the result of a monumental lie backed by a party that demanded a right to see the books of the National Government and investigate the course of Republican administrations. The books revealed no errors, the investigation dis-closed only facts that added to the honor of the long list of Republican Presidents from Lincoln to Arthur. Cleveland there-fore had nothing to do but sit back in his chair and pose for dignity. As the Sen-ate was Republican he could do nothing to expose the full extent of his incapacity, but he managed to reveal enough of his domineering spirit to disgust the people, and at the next campaign he was beaten for re-election.

Four years out of office enabled him to make Mugwump alliances and he was re-elected. This time he was borne to power by a tidal wave of popular folly, and a Democratic Congress went into office with him. Then began the greatest ex-hibition of political imbecility, ignorance, partisanship and factions folly ever made in a representative government. The story of the two miserable years that have fol-lowed needs no reviewing. Our great Re-public has been depressed at home and shamed abroad. From the management of the finances to the management of for-eign affairs everything has displayed an impotence that has awakened mockery all round the world.

The able leaders of the Democratic party have endeavored in vain to check the folly of their President or to guide his obstinacy, but they have argued, cajoled and threat-ened in vain. Some of the more indepen-dent representatives of the Democratic pres-sure sought to save the party by fearless criticisms of the worst errors of the ad-ministration. Even so staunch a Democratic paper as the *Examiner*, the great organ of the party on the Pacific Coast, found it impossible to defend him and grew in-dignant in criticizing him. Nothing avail-ed, however. The Democrats had to take the consequences of their folly in accepting such a leader, and they have now abundant chance to study out how they like him.

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## MINING, NOT GAMBLING.

The mining revival which now promises to become a feature of California's pros-perity will be on different lines from the methods recently pursued. Mining has become mainly a business re-quiring large capital and the application of scientific processes. The gold must be sought in quartz ledges and deep gravel leads. It is probable that the revival will stimulate the invention of new processes in the treatment of the refractory ores, which, however abundant, have defeated previous efforts at reduction as a business proposition. Possibly electricity may have a part to play in this connection.

All this requires money and time. If capital from home or distant sources is to take hold of the work it will look for sub-stantial investment. Mining operation is one of the most legitimate of pursuits. Mining-stock operation is apt to be some-thing very different. It is desirable for the credit and success of our new deal that the one should not degenerate into the other. We have had enough mining-stock booms; enough of Pine-street exploitation of the community. There have been, and are yet, substantial mining properties listed on the Stock Exchange, and handled by honorable dealers in ac-cordance with legitimate speculative methods. But every old San Francis-can also knows that Pine street and Pan-per alley have repeatedly been the scene of wild inflation of non-existent values, in which speculative manipulation, "inside points" and curbstone rummy have combined to boost up some airy structures until the kick of a porphyry horse has shat-tered the unsubstantial fabric and buried the hopes and fortunes of hundreds be-neath its ruins.

We want no revival of that kind. Neither do we want a mining development that will resolve itself into great operating com-binations of stock companies and "milling propositions." We want California, East-ern or foreign capitalists to go to the mines in person, or by their trustworthy experts and agents, to examine the ground, to in-vestigate prospects, to go into shafts and tunnels with their eyes open, and to in-vest their money with a view of working a mine and not the speculative community. The best bullion-producing mines of Cali-fornia have not been listed at the Stock Exchange. They have been turning out gold year after year and enriching their owners as legitimate business propositions. There are opportunities for the develop-ment of hundreds more of the same kind, and that is what our prospectors, mining experts and capitalists should have in view in our auriferous era.

## PARTY DUTY.

The business of condemning Republican legislators who ignore their obligations and violate their pledges to the party and the public is the proper function of a Republi-can newspaper. It is the duty of the press to voice the demand of the party for fidelity on the part of its representatives. The Re-publican party is clean and high-minded. It expects like qualities in its representatives, and will be satisfied with nothing less.

The CALL would be recreant to its party if it failed to denounce any member or representative of that party who violates

plighted faith and willfully disappoints public expectation. It is only from within that the party can be purified. It is to the eternal credit of the Republican party that it has never lacked the virtue to discipline itself. It was founded on moral principle and it has never departed from that founda-tion. It has been betrayed by individual representatives, but it has never failed to call them to account for their conduct.

There are two ways of dealing with party traitors: one at the polls, the other through the medium of the press. The former is effective for the future, but it is shutting the stable door after the horse is stolen. The CALL proposes to attend to the case of those Republican legislators at Sacra-mento who are now ignoring and defying the wishes of the party while there is yet time to bring them to book. If there be any possibility of turning them to the path of duty and decency, it shall not slip for want of effort on our part.

If there are any timid or weak-kneed Re-publicans who fear that we are doing the party injury or injustice by attacking its recreant representatives, let them possess their souls in peace. No party was ever the worse for the counsel of a faithful friend. The CALL has full faith and con-fidence in the Republican party, and loves it too well to see it abused and betrayed in its own house. The worst enemy of the party is he who fails to act up to its prin-ciples, and its best friend is the man or the newspaper that shows that enemy up in its true colors.

## STREET BEGGARS.

No man who has within him a spark of the virtue of humanity can consider the lot of the street beggar without a feeling of sympathy, and if the poverty is asso-ciated with physical misfortune or deforma-tion the sympathy in generous minds is always prompted to immediate help-fulness. Out of this virtue there has grown an evil. Its generosity has prompted fraud to prey upon it and many a deserving un-fortunate goes unhelped because there are so many undeserving beggars to rob charity of its alms before it reaches those who need it most.

The wide recognition of these truths has prompted enlightened communities to make suitable provisions for the deserving poor and to restrain impudent and unworthy beggars by the strong arm of the law. In this respect San Francisco has permitted the poor to fall below the level of her enlightenment. Having prescribed by law for the care of the poor and the sup-pression of street begging, her officials have enforced neither the one nor the other. We have not many street beggars, when compared with the cities of Southern Europe or of Oriental countries, but we have many more than should be tolerated in an American community, and the CALL has undertaken an exposure of them in the conviction that it is high time to rid ourselves of the stigma which their pres-ence upon the streets affixes upon the com-munity, its law and its officials.

If the street beggars are deserving of care and support, it is shameful that we do not provide it in the proper way and to the proper extent. If they do not deserve help, it is shameful that we permit them to have abundant chance to study out how they like him.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED—Continued.

YOUNG MAN WITH FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE in dressmaking custom coats, can cut, make, and trim. Address M. S. Box 91, Call Branch Office.

WANTED—POSITION BY MAN AND WIFE. Experience in hotel and private family. Apply at address 225 Perry st., city.

SOBER, RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, with experience in care of horses and driving, wants position as driver, groom or country. References. Address L. M., box 147, Call Branch.

WANTED—POSITION AS GARDENER BY A MAN who has been in the business for many years. Address W. B., Woodward's Gardens, 1740 Mission st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN AND WIFE without children, on private place; man to take care of horses, garden and cow, careful driver, wife as cook and second work. Address J. F. SCHWARTZ, 150 Napa, Cal.

## FEMALE HELP WANTED.

ENGLISH NURSE, BERKELEY, \$25; NURSE, \$20 and \$25; 5 housework girls, city and country. Apply MISS CULLEN, 105 Stockton st.

NAT GERMAN OR SWEDISH HOUSEWORK. \$15; \$20; \$25. MISS CULLEN, 105 Stockton st.

COOK, SAN MATEO, \$35. SEE LADY HERE for small family, \$25; plain food for country, \$20; \$25; \$30; \$35; \$40; \$45; \$50; \$55; \$60; \$65; \$70; \$75; \$80; \$85; \$90; \$95; \$100; \$105; \$110; \$115; \$120; \$125; \$130; \$135; \$140; \$145; \$150; \$155; \$160; \$165; \$170; \$175; \$180; \$185; \$190; \$195; \$200; \$205; \$210; \$215; \$220; \$225; \$230; \$235; \$240; \$245; \$250; \$255; \$260; \$265; \$270; \$275; \$280; \$285; \$290; \$295; \$300; \$305; \$310; \$315; \$320; \$325; \$330; \$335; \$340; \$345; \$350; \$355; \$360; \$365; \$370; \$375; \$380; \$385; \$390; \$395; \$400; \$405; \$410; \$415; \$420; \$425; \$430; \$435; \$440; \$445; \$450; \$455; \$460; \$465; \$470; \$475; \$480; \$485; \$490; \$495; \$500; \$505; \$510; \$515; \$520; \$525; \$530; \$535; \$540; \$545; \$550; \$555; \$560; \$565; \$570; \$575; \$580; \$585; \$590; \$595; \$600; \$605; \$610; \$615; \$620; \$625; \$630; \$635; \$640; \$645; \$650; \$655; \$660; \$665; \$670; \$675; \$680; \$685; \$690; \$695; \$700; 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# BEGGARS MUST KEEP OFF THE STREETS.

MAYOR SUTRO SAYS THEY SHOULD BE TAKEN CARE OF AT ONCE.

THEY ARE VIOLATORS OF LAW, BUT THE POLICE HAVE GROWN TIRED.

THE ALMSHOUSE IS CROWDED.

THE LAW DEMANDS LICENSES, BUT LICENSES HAVE NOT BEEN SECURED.

## THE LAW IS STRONG AND CLEAR.

Mayor Sutro and Chief Crowley Know That It Is Their Duty to Suppress Mendicancy.

Section 29 of the general orders of the Board of Supervisors, entitled "To prohibit street-begging and to restrain certain persons from appearing in streets and public places, reads" as follows:

No person shall, either directly or indirectly, whether by look, word, sign or deed practice begging or mendicancy in or on any of the streets, highways or thoroughfares of the city and county of San Francisco, nor in any public place.

On the conviction of any person for practicing mendicancy or begging, if it shall appear that such person is without means of support and infirm and physically unable to earn a support and livelihood, or is, for any cause, a proper person to be maintained at the Alms house, such person may be committed to the Alms house.

Any person who is diseased, maimed, mutilated or in any way deformed, so as to be an unsightly or disgusting object, or an improper person to be allowed in or on the streets, highways, thoroughfares or public places in this city and county, shall not therein or thereon expose himself or herself to public view.

On the conviction of any person for a violation of any of the provisions of the next preceding clause of this section, if it shall seem proper and just, the fine and imprisonment provided for may be omitted and such person sent to the Alms house.

It is hereby made the duty of the police officers to arrest any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section.

Pity for the unfortunate beggars of the streets is well enough in its way, but it ought to take a practical turn to the advantage of the unfortunate and for the relief of those who have to daily traverse our thoroughfares. There is in the city a feeling that the beggars ought to be kept in the asylums and other retreats furnished by the taxpayers and the charitably disposed people of the community. Mayor Sutro is strong in this opinion.

The regular beggars have settled abiding places and it was possible to secure their pictures for publication. There is a migratory horde of beggars, however, that swarms about the busy part of the city after sundown that can be caught only on the fly by reporters or sketch artists.

The most persisting and menacing mendicant which the police tolerate and the citizens try to shun is the common "striker"—



Annie Barry.  
[Sketch by a "Call" artist.]

the fellow who pushes his noxious presence literally into the face of the passer, and inflicts a woe, redolent with the odors of stale beer, upon the reluctant citizen, who is all the time struggling to escape.

This beggar has no mechanical methods, no auxiliaries such as a bunch of cheap pencils, or hand-organ, or a "blind" label. He never was blown up in the mines, run over by railroad cars, nor became the father of nine children, all depending upon him for support. He is only, nineteen times out of twenty, a vacant lot loafer, a corner-grocery bum, a county-farm runaway, an ex-convict, a worthless ranch-hand, a stowaway from some coasting vessel, or a deserter from the Government service, and even in the twentieth time, there exists much doubt as to his worth as an object of street charity.

A great city is a magnet and draws all manner of men unto it. The industrious come, gain employment, or go. The idle and vicious ones stay, and among the careless well-to-do metropolitans practice their profession of mean, whining, cringing mendicancy. The street "strikers," those fellows who dart across the pavement and hover over their victim with their "Mister, will you kindly give me a little assistance?" petition, run together in twos or fours or in larger squads. They live downtown in the cheap restaurants and lodging-houses and the fair income from their calling permits them to enjoy the best to be had in the low-grade saloon. They make a life business of beggary and work industriously at that vocation. When the professional "striker" starts in to "work" a street he moves with a determination "let no man, guilty or innocent, escape."

A remunerative time for labor is about 6 o'clock in the evening, when people are going home and are either in too great a hurry to stop and parley or in too good a humor to refuse the dime or nickel asked. A golden opportunity for the enterprising mendicant is presented when he sees a gentleman escorting a lady along the sidewalk.

Not long ago a healthy specimen of this class entered the rooms of a physician near the old City Hall and pleaded for a dime, as he said he was starving. He knew that his plea if at all successful would bring him money, hence the starvation

clause. He could not be shut off or silenced, and got a dime to get the food. He was watched, and seen to meet a chum at the nearest corner, to whom he lied when asked to divide. The other fellow disbelieved him, and they quarreled until a policeman moved them on. The chum then tried his hand and got a nickel. When he met his partner he lied in turn, and insisted that his attempt had been fruitless. They soon met two more street-strikers, and in the conference all entered a general denial of having picked up anything, proving that among this fraternity there is not even that honor that is supposed to exist among thieves.

An old soldier used to work the liberal and patriotic with the apparently frank excuse that he was on the verge of jimjams and wanted a drink to drive away the threatening phantoms.

An ex-railroad man used to "work" the streets with a nickel in his hand. He had

ties it. Juries will not convict any of them. But notwithstanding these facts, efforts should be made to enforce the law and clear the streets of these eyesores.

"It is my opinion," added Mr. Lees, "that the best way to gain the desired result would be to arrest all of these beggars under the vagrancy law and apply the penalty in as humane a manner as possible. I think the Superintendent of Streets has authority to remove these people, if he felt so disposed. I know cases where ladies have been frightened by being suddenly confronted by badly deformed street beggars, and the results have been serious and most deplorable."

District Attorney Barnes is of the opinion that the deformed and crippled street beggars in this city constitute a public



Mrs. Jane Shay.  
[Sketch by a "Call" artist.]

nuisance that ought to be speedily abated. He said:

"I do not believe that so many of these street beggars would be tolerated in any other city in the United States. San Francisco is certainly very lenient with them, and in many instances it is misplaced kindness. Some of these mendicants, I understand, are quite well-to-do financially and are in a position to retire from business. They should be made to retire. Officially, I have nothing to do with them. The whole matter rests with the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the police officers and the License Collector. The orders of the Supervisors are explicit on the subject and if they were enforced by the police and the police courts the nuisance would soon be abated. All police officers and the License Collector and his deputies have authority to make arrests, and they ought to do it."

The police assert that they have in times past tried to remove the disabled mendicants from the streets, but their efforts have not brought satisfactory results. On the contrary the officers have invariably received the worst of it from Police Judges and Police Court juries. Sergeant Wittman, who has been in the Police Court since the arrest of the beggars, said:

"The principal reason is that the officers have always got the worst of it. Arrests made in a hurry, and in a hurry, but conviction could not be secured. Owners of property, in front of which these mendicants plied their vocation, came into the police courts and begged that the defendants be let go and left undisturbed. Other persons, who thought they were doing deeds of charity, also came by scores and

dormitory, with about 150 spring cots, and a well-appointed kitchen and laundry. Perhaps the most available means for the disposition of the helpless and destitute street beggars would be the Salvation Army, with its "Lifeboat" and other auxiliaries for the care of the needy, poor and disabled. The army has on more than one occasion been asked to take in the homeless and destitute, and has done a great deal of material good with very little money. It has been suggested that arrangements be made by which the Salvation Army management in this city would take in and care for all such indigent and crippled as cannot find room in the Alms house until such time as that institution shall be enlarged or weeded out of the inmates which were referred to by the Mayor as not properly in that institution.

There are a number of charitable organizations in prospect, among them being a non-sectarian home for destitute men and women, to be managed by the Daughters of the Good Shepherd. There are several endowments by bequests awaiting this institution, and when it shall be established and put in operation it will doubtless afford relief to many aged mendicants who now haunt the street corners and importune the passer-by for stray coins.

Con McGregor, whose record as a beggar was published yesterday, became angry when he read all about himself. He now has the pleasure of seeing his life in print. The other pictures presented here with are the likenesses of Annie Barry, the aged Irish woman; Mrs. Jane Shay, who is 80 years old and sells matches and begs in front of the Academy of Sciences; Johanna de Spiegleleere, the widowed old Belgian woman, whose post of duty is in front of the Postal Telegraph Company's office on Market street; and Robert M. Morris, the legless penniless fellow whose place of business is on the sidewalk in front of the store of O'Connor, Moffatt & Co., and sometimes for a change of luck in front of the establishment of D. Samuels on Post street.

Con McGregor, the "blind man of the ferry," learned yesterday, despite his blindness, that his "profession" was

interceded. Result—dismissal of the cases. The newspapers used to jump on us, too, and give us Hall Columbia for arresting poor, crippled beggars. Of course this made the officers tired and wearied them of all desire to make further arrests, and thereby get more abuse.

"Suppose, for instance," continued the sergeant, "that an officer goes and arrests Henry J. Powell, the paralytic who does business by begging on Kearny street. There would be no conviction, because a score of people would come into court and intercede for him. They would make the liveliest kind of a row, and Powell would be discharged by the court or a jury and sent begging again. Some time ago, when Judge Rix was in office, I arrested a beggar organ-grinder at the corner of Sutter and Kearny streets. He was arraigned in Judge Rix's court, and was very promptly discharged. The man then turned to the judge and said:

"I am afraid your Honor, that it will do me no good to be set at liberty, because if I go back to my corner the policeman will arrest me again."

"If he does I will attend to his case," said Judge Rix, and that settled it. I arrested no more beggars for some time after that."

Sergeant Healy said he knew of no reason why the disabled beggars are not arrested, as required by the police, who does it was a matter of mercy on the part of the members of the Police Department.

Police Captain Douglas would like to see the streets cleared of beggars of all kinds, colors and conditions, but he does not know just how it is to be done. When interviewed on the subject yesterday he said:

"It would be a good thing and a pleasant thing for San Francisco to have no more crippled and deformed mendicants on the streets—or beggars of any kind, for that matter—but it is no easy matter to carry the purpose into effect. The police watch these people and the beggars who do not get arrested are sent to the Alms house. But that does no good, because they walk out and away whenever they get ready. Many more arrests could be made, of course, but these poor unfortunates enlist the sympathy of the officers and the people in front of whose places of business they have loitered. This has the effect of making the officers and the police courts unduly lenient, and the result is that the Supervisors' orders are to a great extent ignored. Crippled beggars come here from all parts, colors and conditions, but he does not propose to let the nefarious Welsh get away with his regular 'customers.'"

One of the most interesting features of yesterday's issue of the CALL was the his-

tory of Henry J. Powell, better known as the "paralyzed old xylophone-player," whose stand for years has been on the corner of the street and the city streets. In the description of this cripple it was shown conclusively that Powell had got together some money and was in every way a fit subject to be an inmate of a home or a charitable asylum.

Several details of his painful career have, however, not been published. These are details which cast a pleasant light upon the benevolence of certain citizens, while showing how lucrative the business of begging has proved in the past at choice "stands."

Perhaps the one man who knows more about Powell than any other is Charles A. Fecheimer, who keeps a store on Kearny street. It was intimated by some of Powell's acquaintances that Powell had an interest in this store, but further investigation shows that the suggestion was unfounded. The rumor grew out of the charitable interest of Mr. Fecheimer, the proprietor, in the welfare of the old man.

It seems that Mr. Fecheimer, when he took possession of the store on Kearny street, found that the money in the store was in the habit of going to the store and paying in all the money he made by his begging. Mr. Fecheimer, while recognizing the obligation of custom, was showing how lucrative the business of begging has proved in the past at choice "stands."

Thereafter Mr. Fecheimer received various sums from Powell. He would bring in \$50 or \$60, sometimes as much as \$100, at intervals of a month or two. Mr. Fecheimer would take the money in his condition—in dimes and nickels—assume the trouble of counting it and then change the amount into gold from his own safe.

No matter what the discount might be for gold," said Mr. Fecheimer yesterday. "I would invariably change the small amounts for gold and place it in the bank to Powell's account. He has not paid in anything recently, but the amount he has on hand in the bank at present is \$300 or \$400. George Loomis had the store before me."

"The old man ought to be in a home," continued Mr. Fecheimer. "He has no right to be on the streets. He has tried for a long time to obtain his admission to the German Althausen at Fruitvale and may yet succeed."

"His only object, so far as I am able to ascertain it, is to secure an admission to some such charitable institution, and had not times been hard of late he might have been able to realize his object. At any rate he ought not to be on the streets. Though a fit object of charity, he is certainly an eyesore on the public thoroughfares."

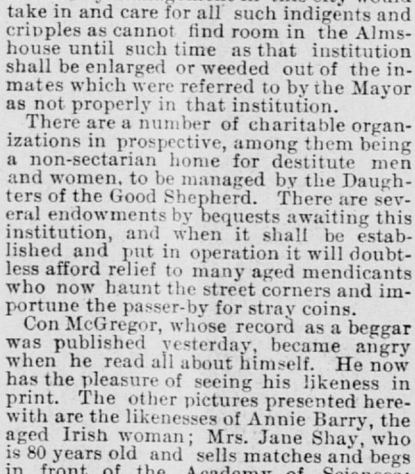
Mr. Fecheimer yesterday said: "I not only changed Powell's money, but if he required any goods I offered to furnish the same free of charge. The old man was unwilling to accept, so that I had to be content with selling him articles at a nominal price. Thus, if Powell wanted a pair of shoes, and would refuse to accept them as a present, I would sell them to him at \$1 a pair, though the legitimate price might be \$3."

In the same way Mr. Fecheimer and his family have taken great interest in the Althausen and other charitable enterprises. Mr. Fecheimer's brother-in-law, S. W. Levy, is well known in good work of this character.

**AFTER ELEVEN MONTHS.**  
HOW THE FAMILY OF SAMUEL BUCKLEY, MACHINIST, HEARD OF HIS FATE.

HE DISAPPEARED FROM THIS CITY AND WANDERED TO ENGLAND.

A letter received from Philadelphia yesterday plunged a whole family into profound grief. It told of the death of a loved husband and father, while bringing no



Samuel Buckley.  
[From a photograph.]

personal message or suggesting cause for his self-destruction.

Samuel Buckley, a Grand Army man 66 years old, a skilled machinist working at the Fulton Iron Works, disappeared from this city nine months ago. He lived with his wife and six children at 1919 Greenwich street, and apart from being subject to occasional jealous moods was an affectionate husband and father. At the time mentioned he left home in his working clothes, leaving half a month's pay undrawn, and many valuable tools at the Fulton Iron Works. The belief of his wife was that he had gone to seek other work, and therefore she endeavored to be resigned and wait for news.

It was only yesterday, however, that she received word from George Stewart, general agent of the White Star line, with an office at Philadelphia, stating that a man named Samuel Buckley, with papers identifying him as her husband, had committed suicide at Cheswick, near London, England. Mr. Stewart stated that Buckley had sailed from America to England on January 23 on the Britannic, and at Liverpool had been subsequently discharged. It was intimated that the accusation of insanity had preyed upon his mind, compelling him to self-destruction.

Mr. Buckley is of the opinion that her husband was on the way to discover certain property in England to which he was entitled. Letters addressed to him regarding the "Gabriel Lupton estate" received from England since his disappearance help to bear out this theory.

At the same time Mrs. Buckley does not know whether to believe herself a widow or not, and will apply to the Grand Army to assist her in investigating the surprising news conveyed to her yesterday.

Stronger Fiber Gov. Blotting is best absorbent known. Myself & Rollins, 521 Clay, sole agents.

**Disfigured for Life.**  
David Llewellyn, a young man 21 years old, assistant engineer at the Fulton Iron Works, received painful injuries yesterday about the face and hands by being scalded with steam. Llewellyn was standing near a steam pipe when the pipe suddenly became disconnected, allowing the hot steam to escape with great force. Before Llewellyn could escape the steam had scalded his face and hands and the flesh peeled off. An ambulance was called and he conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital, where Dr. Bailey retained him for treatment. His injuries were pronounced not fatal. His eyes had a narrow escape.

**Great Plate Sale.**  
FIVE CENTS EACH FOR PURE WHITE DINNER PLATES.  
They won't last long at this price. GREAT AMERICAN IMP. TEA CO.'S STORES. Other lines of Crockery equally as cheap.

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# THEY ARE PREPARING THEIR GRIPSACKS.

BRIGHT KNIGHTS OF THE ROAD READY FOR THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

MEN OF BRAINS AND PUSH.

A COMMITTEE PREPARING FOR THE MIDSUMMER OUTING AT SANTA CRUZ.

The spring season of the drummer is opening and the drummer is thinking of invading the country. The bold "knights of the grip" do not cease their labors in winter, but spring means better roads for driving, a change of fashions and a period



PRESIDENT BARRETT AND SECRETARY BOLDEEMANN.  
[Drawn by a "Call" artist from photographs.]

of general restocking throughout the interior. So the drummer is packing his gripsack.

The commercial traveler is the up-to-date herald of business. Under his noisy hat are brains and behind his big diamond is plenty of nerve and push. He is an important factor of the times and occupies a solid place in the respect of the entire community.

Several members of the Pacific Coast Travelers' Association were seen about the hotels yesterday, and in the intervals of "rushing business" talked cheerfully of their interesting profession.

A. C. Boldemann, secretary of the association, had the following to say in regard to the organization:

"At present our membership comprises about 500 members, but if the present rate of increase continues, which there is every probability, it will not be long before our membership will double. Ten were taken into the fold at the last meeting and already as many more have signified their intention of joining at the next meeting."

"The business of our organization, of which William J. Barrett is president, is transacted by a board of directors, which meets once a month at the Grand Hotel. At present our committees are very busy. Our entertainment committee, which is engaged on the subject of our midsummer outing at Santa Cruz, will meet next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Grand Hotel to settle the details of the event. They intend that the outing shall in every way be worthy of the commercial travelers of the coast. Our committee on headquarters are doing their utmost to forward fraternal and sociability among members and are urging the necessity of having a permanent place to entertain members not residing in this city."

"We have a very substantial treasury, and in every way are on a rock-ribbed basis. At present our treasury contains about \$8000. We aim to help the needy and care for the sick, and no case is ever overlooked. We also give a sick benefit of \$500."

"The organization here comprises the whole order. The Pacific Coast Commercial Travelers' Association has no branches, but takes in members from all over the coast. The roll of members includes commercial men from Los Angeles, Sacramento, Portland and a host of other places. Our organization brings the drummer from the metropolis, the drummer from the great North-west and the drummer from the citrus belt in closer touch and unites them in true fellowship, thereby better enabling them to maintain their rights and further their interests. It is the best thing ever gotten up for commercial travelers."

"The drummer deserves a great deal of consideration from the newspapers," said C. B. Ellis, a prominent member of the Pacific Coast Commercial Travelers' Association, when interviewed in regard to that individual yesterday. "There are several reasons why he is entitled to the gratitude of the press. In the first place he advertises all reputable newspapers of a section through which he is passing. The commercial man always takes several papers with him on board the train or boat, as the case may be, and buys as many more while on his journey. The other reason is that in seeing the drummer deeply crossed in a paper, surely come to the conclusion that they want a paper too. As a result the newspapers gain purchasers, readers and frequently subscribers."

"Another reason is that there is not a business man in the whole country who is not reached by the commercial traveler and his samples, and he always has the city papers, containing the latest news, among his effects. This in itself endorses the advertising value of the metropolitan paper, as it catches the merchant looking for country trade."

In regard to our organization on this coast, there is not a better organization of drummers than the Pacific Coast Commercial Travelers' Association in existence. We have come to stay and expect in time to unite every Pacific Coast traveling man in a common brotherhood."

What flavor race can'er compare with that of food cooked with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

**ASKED FOR A SETTLEMENT.**

Mrs. Eleanor Wells Wants George H. Maxwell to Account for Funds.  
Mrs. Eleanor Wells, as executrix of the estate of Mr. Phelan, of the old firm of Mesick, Maxwell & Phelan, has brought suit to compel Maxwell to give an account of the firm's funds and the law-library interest left by deceased.

It is claimed that at the time of the death of James P. Phelan the firm had considerable business on hand, and that money due the firm, to which Phelan was entitled to one-quarter, was collected but never accounted for to the executrix of the estate. In May, 1893, Mesick died and Maxwell has continued the business. It is stated that the amount collected will aggregate \$20,000. The law library was estimated at \$15,000. Of all this Phelan

owned one-quarter. The complaint says Maxwell has full possession of all this property, hence a decree of the court is asked to place his claim as one-quarter of the whole.

George H. Maxwell in his answer avers that shortly after the dissolution of the firm of Mesick, Maxwell & Phelan, Byron Waters became associated with the cash, and R. S. Mesick, now deceased, as a partner, which partnership continued until December 1, 1891, when the defendant withdrew from the firm, and that from that time until December 1, 1892, Mesick and Waters continued as partners, when Waters withdrew, leaving Mesick alone to conduct the business until his death, May 26, 1893.

It is averred that shortly after the death of Mesick the defendant furnished the plaintiff with a complete statement, so far as he was able, of all moneys received and disbursed by the firm, while he was a member thereof, and that the plaintiff was allowed to take all books and accounts of the firm and have them examined by an expert accountant. It is further averred that an agreement was entered into by plaintiff and defendant, by which the books of the firm were closed.

Regarding the charge of \$1821 owed against defendant, it is averred that this included \$500 which defendant had charged against himself for litigation services in which he was personally interested, and the sum of \$1000 loaned by the firm and uncollectable, and the defendant only agreed that this



CATERPILLARS BY THE TON.

Thirty-six tons of caterpillars and a large number of cocoons were destroyed in the effort to drive the pest from the young plantations of trees on Hong-kong island. They appeared on the pine trees with which the Government is trying to reafforest the island, and lasted for two months. Stations were established where the caterpillars were received and paid for by weight. This method seems to have been successful. It is estimated that 35,000,000 insects were killed.—London Public Opinion.

The answer denies that at the death of J. P. Phelan the firm owned any law library whatsoever.

**Yale's Hair Tonic**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It affords me great pleasure to call the attention of the public to Yale's Excelsior Hair Tonic, which is the first and only remedy known to chemistry which positively turns gray hair back to its original color without dye. It has gone on record that Mme. M. Yale—wonderful woman chemist—has made this most valuable of all chemical discoveries. Mme. Yale personally indorses its action and gives the public her solemn guarantee that it has been tested in every conceivable way, and has proved itself to be the ONLY Hair Specific. IT STOPS HAIR FALLING immediately and creates a luxurious growth. Contains no injurious ingredient. Physicians and chemists invited to analyze it. It is not sticky or greasy; on the contrary it makes the hair soft, youthful, fluffy, and keeps it in curl. For gentlemen and ladies with hair a little gray, streaked gray, entirely gray, and with BALD HEADS, it is specially recommended. All druggists sell it. Price, \$1.

If Anybody Offers a Substitute Shun Them.

MME. M. YALE, Health and complexion specialist, Yale Temple of Beauty, 146 State street, Chicago.

REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, are supplying the dealers of the Pacific Coast with all of our remedies.